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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah*

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Third Army Troops Enter Bertogne

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MAGINOT LINE: WITHDRAWING ENEMY PURSUED SOUTH OF LAROCHE

The Third Army troops have entered Bertogne, the road junction in the Ardennes salient, second only to Houffalize. It is six miles north-west of Bastogne and the same distance south-west of Houffalize.

LINK-UP CLOSE TO CHAMPLON

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with British and American troops near Champlon, Sunday.

British and American troops have linked up close to Champlon, cutting what remains of the German salient cleanly in two. This junction, made to-day 29 days after Field Marshal Von Rundstedt sent his Panzers crashing through the Allied lines to launch his all out offensive, marks the end of one phase in Field Marshal Montgomery's "writing off" programme.

MAIN HIGHWAY CUT

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, S.H.A.E.F., Paris, (Sunday evening):

American troops advancing on the northern flank of the Ardennes salient have cut the main highway between Houffalize and Saint Vith severing the last main supply and traffic artery inside the salient.

PROGRESS IN ARDENNES SALIENT

S.H.A.E.F., Paris, Jan. 14.

Today's communique from Gen. Eisenhower's Headquarters states:

"Allied forces in Holland have taken the village of Gebroek in a local attack north of Siffard.

In the Ardennes salient east of the river Salm, good progress has been made south of Stavelot and Malmedy. Heavy fighting continued south of Langlir, where our troops advanced in the direction of Mont Le Ban against stiff opposition. East of Laroche we have made limited progress against moderate resistance. An enemy counter-attack by a small number of tanks supported by infantry was repulsed south-east of the town.

PURSUIT OF WITHDRAWING ENEMY

South of Laroche our units continued to follow up the withdrawing enemy and have occupied Ortho. Other forces pushing northward have cleared the enemy from Lavaneric, Sorimorth, Amberloup and Sonnet, and we have reached Rumont in the wood east of the Bastogne-Marche highway. In the general area of these villages, enemy resistance has been confined, largely to minefields, booby traps and snipec activity.

Farther east we have reached Gives, and our units are just south of Bertogne. Our forces made progress north-east of Bastogne, reaching a point on a railroad, three and half miles from the city of Foy on the road to Houffalize.

Fighter bombers struck at rail and road transport in the Saint Vith area and elsewhere in the Ardennes salient.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MAGINOT LINE

Our units kept up pressure against the western and southern flanks of the lower Vosges salient and were meeting stronger resistance. In heavy fighting in the Maginot Line positions north of Hagenau forest, we made progress in the vicinity of Hatten. The enemy fought stubbornly to maintain his last strongpoint in Rittenshoffen against our attacks. More than 900 escorted heavy bombers attacked railway bridges over the Rhine at Rudesheim, Mainz, Manheim, Worms, Ermersheim and Karlsruhe, and railway yards at Bischofsheim and Kaiserslautern.

Other escorted heavy bombers attacked enemy communications at Saarbrucken.

Fighters and fighter bombers flew offensive patrols over Holland and into Germany eastward to Munster.

RELIEF FELT IN GREEK CIRCLES

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The official Athens reaction to the British Government's statement of Saturday has been issued. It states: "The Regent, the Government and all Greek people felt relief at this declaration which is entirely in accord with the views issued by the Greek Government."

The statement added: "The Premier reaffirms the recent declaration that no penalties will be enforced except by regular courses of law against persons who are individually guilty of acts which are either contrary to rules of war or amenable to the ordinary criminal codes of civilised countries.

British and Regular troops operating in areas north and west of Athens continued to search for arms and ammunition. Our troops now occupy the Araxos airfield. Some 20 miles south-west of Patras light opposition was encountered. Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged," says the Mediterranean communique.

Earlier unofficial reports reaching London stated that postal services have been restored in Athens, Piraeus and the surrounding district and in all islands except Crete.—Reuter.

DECISIVE CLASH AT SILESIA IMMINENT

Russian Offensive Making Headway

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.

A decisive clash of arms on which hangs the fate of the vital industrial areas of Silesia as well as all German defences leading back to the Reich itself is imminent, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Marshal Koniev's tanks and mobile guns are heading westward in an unbroken stream through half-frozen mud of southern Poland and are now within 70 miles of the German-Silesian border. The new Soviet offensive had not slackened up to last night, but exceptionally heavy and savage tank battles are now believed to be flaring up on the approaches to the twin key centres of Kielce and Cracow.

The latest front reports to reach Moscow stated tersely that "the offensive continues." The "Red Star" said to-day: "Our units are energetically developing their success and are throwing the enemy further and further west." All indications point to the fact that this offensive which has already achieved considerable gains is going to be one of the most powerful and successful of the war. Russian troops are surging round German strongpoints in wide enveloping movements and smashing columns of hastily assembled German reserves on the march.

BERLIN.—A new great Soviet offensive in East Prussia border area launched after big artillery preparation around the Ebenrode-Schlossberg sector is reported in today's German communique.

The sector of the new Russian offensive reported by Berlin today includes Ebenrode (Stallupoenen) seven miles inside East Prussia on the main road and railway to Koenigsberg which is 85 miles away. Schlossberg (Pillkallen), 11 miles further north, is 14 miles inside East Prussia.

NEW RED OFFENSIVE

An 'Order of the Day' last night announced that the Red Army had launched a new offensive west of Kasimierz in the Vistula bridgehead. The Russians made a 25-mile advance on a front of nearly 40 miles.

Talimi Sangh Facilities For Women Workers

Discussion On Ashadevi's Draft Syllabus Of Training Course

SEWAGRAM, Jan. 13.

The Basic Education Conference resumed sitting to-day, Dr. Zaki Hussein presiding.

Babu Badrinath Verma (Bihar) presented a scheme outlining post-basic education. Questions concerning the need for a basic school for framing different types of courses the medium of instruction, the length of the course and the need for combination of cultural and vocational studies, were discussed.

The Hindustani Talimi Sangha in its last night's sitting with Dr. Zakir Hussein in the chair, considered the draft syllabus prepared by Mrs. Asha Devi Aryanayakam for the Kasturba Trust for training women workers under the Trust.

The syllabus of a training course for six weeks is approved with some amendments and will be sent to the Kasturba Trust. A course for five months will be considered later after circulating copies of the syllabus to the members.

Mr. Ramachandran who recently resigned joint editorship of the "Indian Express" Madras, was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Talimi Sangha along with Mrs. Ashadevi.

According to the new amendments in the constitution, membership is being enlarged, adding ten more. It is learnt, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Vice-President, Harijan Sewak Sangha, Shafik Rahemansaheb of Jamia Milia (Delhi), Mr. Dhiren Mazumdar (U. P.) and Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier Bombay, are suggested as four of the new members of the Talimi Sangha. The conference will discuss pre-basic and adult education scheme to-morrow.

Mahatma Gandhi continues his silence.

The Khadi Vidyalaya Education Sub-Committee met to-day for drafting further syllabus.—A. P.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN CHINDWIN

Two Important Stations Occupied

KANDY, Jan. 14.

Following is the full text of today's S.E.A.C. 'communique':

Land: Fourteenth Army: In their advance south of Shwebo our leading troops have entered Wetlet, a station on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, approximately 30 miles north-west of Mandalay.

In the Chindwin area, our troops have occupied Kani and Alon. Kani is a steamer station on the west bank of the Chindwin, 62 air miles south south-east of Kalewa; Alon is on the Mandalay-Yeu branch railway, six miles north north-west of Monywa.

Fifteenth Indian Corps: opposed by enemy shelling and machine-gun fire our troops have occupied Myebon on the Myebon peninsula and secured some high ground west of the village.

Our patrols were active.

Northern combat area command: There was continued patrol action along the Shweli river, west and north of Namhkam yesterday. Other Chinese units continued pressing the Japanese in the pocket midway between Tonkwa and the Shweli river. No other change.

North and north-west of Mandalay transport was destroyed, store buildings and dumps set on fire, and explosions followed widespread attacks. Fighter-bomber strikes against communications around and north of Lashio, along the Rangoon-Mandalay railway, and along the Irrawady, resulted in damage to much enemy transport, including nearly 100 rivercraft.

AT GATES OF MONYWA

(From A.P.I. Special Correspondent)

KANDY, Jan. 14.—Despite increasing Japanese resistance, Allied forces have made a further advance 10 miles from Shwebo on the Myitkyina-Mandalay Railway. They are now only little more than 30 air miles from their objectives.

In the Chindwin region, 14th Army forces advancing along the Yeu-Mandalay Railway are now at the gates of Monywa, the big lower Chindwin Japanese base. From Monywa the railway turns east to Mandalay.—A.P.

NO SECURITY FOR INDIA WITHOUT INDEPENDENCE

Shiva Rao's Plea For National Govt. As Safeguard Against Onslaughts Of British Vested Interests

HOT SPRINGS, Jan. 13.

Mrs. Pandit has accepted Chairmanship of the Round Table Discussing Far East Security Problem at the International Conference of Pacific Relations.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Indian Delegate to the Interpational Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations arrived here to-day.

Mr. Rao who is the New Delhi correspondent of the "Hindu", was delayed during sea trip from India.

USE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Shiva Rao at a Press Conference to-day said "collective security in the Far East and particularly in India must be linked closely with internal security." Communist movement in India, he said, has been infiltrating into trade unions and other organisaions. Until 1941 Indian Communists took the view that this war was an imperialist war. But when Germany attacked Russia, they changed their tactics and proclaimed this a people's war. The British then made truce with the Communists.

But, Mr. Rao warned, "we do not know what Stalin's policy after the war will be. Before the war, the Communists preached general strikes in India. Their future policy will largely depend on Anglo-Russian relations after the war. Russia may be vitally interested in India."

He concluded "in order to assume complete internal security and thus external security, India should be given her independence. For an Indian National Government is much more likely to give their people internal security enforcing economic and social measures that would raise the standard of living and avoid threats of internal troubles than the present British Government which largely depends on certain vested interests."

Why International Colonial Authority?

Another apparent split has developed in the International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to-day as the discussions on the highly controversial subject of European dependencies in the Far East drew to a close.

Proposals for an international colonial authority with sweeping judicial and administrative powers were strongly opposed by the three composed of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, French, Australian and New Zealand delegates, the head of one delegation told me to-day. It advocated that such colonial "Super-Govt." would take over many of the functions now exercised by the Colonial powers but suggested definite details as to the exact function and administration of such a body. Representatives of the Colonial powers, on the other hand, argued according to the chairman of one of these delegations, that if the administration of dependent territories were taken from the mother country, it would cause international economic upset which could not be counter-balanced by anything the international authority could offer.

However certain amount of agreement was reached between colonial and other nations that if "a third party" had sufficient interest in the administration of a dependent territory, it should be consulted. Finally, the delegates worked out a tentative suggestion of an International Committee with consultation power resembling the Allied Nations Commission. Complete agreement is still pending on this question. Officials of the Institute of Pacific Relations are emphatic in their assurance that the conference is not trying to work out an agreement between delegates on all subjects.

"Burma Cannot Afford To Withdraw From Empire"

"The Burmese people have no intention to separate from the British Empire because they depend on the British system of armed forces for the protection of their long and vulnerable coastline from any possible aggressor", the Burmese representative to the International Pacific Relations Conference told correspondents to-day.

Sir Htoong Aung Gyaw, Counsellor to Burmese Refugee Government in Simla, who is attending the Hot Springs meetings as a member of the United Kingdom Delegation, told a Press Conference, "Burma is still a part and parcel of the British Empire and the Defence of our country is the sole responsibility of the United Kingdom." He continued, "the next step for the Burmese is to get full dominion status in a few years after the cessation of present hostilities. But even as a dominion, Burma cannot afford to withdraw from the Empire. Its coastline and frontiers are too long and its people are not numerous enough for Burma to be able to defend itself."—Reuter.

British Colonial System Defended

HOTSPRINGS, Jan. 13.

Friday's pacific conference discussions on European dependencies brought out a spirited defence of British Colonial policy by a member of the United Kingdom Delegation. The Conference spokesman quoted him as saying "We cannot appreciate criticisms from across the Atlantic which assume that we want to perpetuate the Colonial system. The British Empire is alive and dynamic and is in favour of all its Colonies making progress towards constitutional self-Government."

The British Official was then asked by a number of Asiatic delegates whether the British Government would be willing to enter into an International Declaration for the abolition of the Colonial system throughout the world. He replied this was unnecessary because that was the policy of the British Government anyway.—Reuter.

BIGGEST BATTLE ON SWEDISH COAST

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13: What is described as the biggest battle ever witnessed from the Swedish coast between a German Convoy and a large number of unidentified planes took place tonight (Saturday).

Mist and low clouds prevented the bombers' marketings being seen, but bombs could be observed dropping on the ships some of which caught fire while houses on shore shook to their foundations.

Rao Bahadur Manekla1 Kapadia has been elected President and Mr. Ranchoddas Popawala, Vice-President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce for the coming year.

JAPS PREPARING TO QUIT BURMA?

Steady Movement Of Troops And Heavy Equipment Continues To Be Reported

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Military observers here believe that Japan will try to save her Burma Army of between 150 and 200 thousand men. A steady movement of troops and heavy equipment into areas in south-east Burma continues to be reported.

There are indications that the Japanese are not prepared to make a strong stand anywhere in north or central Burma, even at Mandalay.

Japanese air strength estimated at 300 aircraft is concentrated in south-east Burma but it is known that the Japanese have an excess aircraft in Sumatra which might be moved to cover the withdrawal from Burma.

According to the Eastern Air Command Press Note, the Japanese are withdrawing at many points in the Kaladan-Shwebo arc covering Mandalay where they are being harried from the air. Rivercraft of all types are reported in increased numbers along the Irrawaddy south of Mandalay.

On Wednesday, R.A.F. "Mosquitoes" attacked 270 rivercraft along the Irrawaddy including 180-foot large which burst into flames and sank U.S.A.A.F. B-24's and P-38's, continued their attacks on bridges and communications in the rear of the Japanese.—A. P.

The new G.-O.-C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Lieut-General Sir Richard N. O'Connor, arrived in Calcutta from Delhi on Sunday.

SUPER-FORTS RAID TOKYO VICINITY

LONDON, Jan. 14: The Japanese News Agency to-day reported a daylight raid on the Japanese mainland by "Super-Fortresses". The Agency said: "Approximately 60 Marianas-based B-29's flew over Kinki and Chubu districts. Flying in several echelons enemy raiders dropped bombs and incendiaries mainly in the Nagoya area, 150 miles west-south-west of Tokyo."

FORMOSA RAIDED

WASHINGTON: A Twentieth Air Force announcement says that "Super-Fortresses" today attacked Japanese military installations on the island of Formosa.—Reuter.

Govt. Accept Principle Of 450-Crore Road Plan?

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 14.

Mr. Kynnersley, President, Indian Roads and Transport Association of India, who has been here to attend the annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers, said in an interview that the Government of India were believed to have accepted the principle of the 450-crore road development plan approved at the conference of Chief Engineers held at Nagpur in December 1943. Under this plan Hyderabad would be the centre of national highway

In India, he added, out of 7-1/2 lakhs of villages about three-quarters were cut off from the rest of the country three or four months in a year.

Mr. Kynnersley foresaw an immense future for cycle as a means for opening up the country. He is developing a one-wheeler cart in Bombay which he hoped to demonstrate shortly.—A. P.

Late Lt.-General Lumsden

GENERAL MACARTHURS HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, Jan. 14.

It can be now stated that Prime Minister Churchill's Personal Representative, Lieutenant-General William Lumsden, was killed at noon on January 9 during the Japanese attack on the American warship "en route" to the Lingayen Gulf. He was killed instantly while observing the attack from the bridge.—Reuter.

Flying Bombs Pass Over South-West Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.—The Swedish Defence Staff officially announces that a number of Flying Bombs coming from the north-west have passed over South-West Sweden. None fell in Sweden. The German object in firing bombs in this direction is unascertainable.

OIL PLANT RAIDED

LONDON.—Aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command were over Germany in strength last night with the important synthetic oilplant at Politz near Stettin and railway communications at Saarbrucken as objectives.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRASER'S NARROW ESCAPE

LEYTE, Jan. 14.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser has just returned from a journey to Luzon where he watched the Lingayen invasion. He narrowly escaped death when a United States warship was damaged by an air attack.—Reuter.

P. C. GHOSH TO BE RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

Govt. Decision "Entirely On Medical Grounds"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

"The Government of India have decided to release Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, one of the members of the Congress Working Committee in detention at Ahmednagar", says a Press Communique.

The decision has been taken entirely on medical grounds.

"Dr. Ghosh has for some time been suffering from an abdominal complaint. His condition has never been serious, nor has it recently deteriorated. Nevertheless, the persistence of the symptoms combined with the fact that Dr. Ghosh recently underwent a minor operation for another complaint have led Government to decide that it is no longer necessary to detain him. He is, therefore, being released unconditionally."—A.P.

ORISSA EX-PREMIER RELEASED

(Ganjam), Jan. 14.

Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa, was released from the local jail yesterday evening.

MAULANA SHAKUR RELEASED

AJMER, Jan. 14: Maulana Abdul Shakur, a prominent Congressman of Ajmer, has been released unconditionally from the Ajmer Central Jail where he was detained since August, 1942.

Now there are four more detenus in the jail.—United Press.

Seven Commandments Of Dance Of India

Thursday January 18 will go down in the cultural history of Bombay as a memorable day, as it will mark the inauguration of the historic All-India Dance Festival. This week will see the happy culmination of the country-wide dance movement. Bombay will become the converging point of the currents of the terpsichorean art from all the dance provinces and will virtually become the Dance Capital of India.

The festival will present a balanced exposition and comprehensive spectacle of the fundamental unity of the apparently dissimilar dance techniques of various schools. You will notice that

(1) The Indian dance whether classified into "Nritta or Nritya" is either 'Tandav' or 'Lasya.'

(2) That 'Tandav' interprets emotions of fury in terms of vigorous movements, broad-based footwork and excited facial expression.

(3) That the 'Lasya' is soft and gentle in expressions, movements and actions and generally interprets love and devotion.

(4) That the music is the backbone of the dance structure, the flowing melody enhancing the emotional appeal of every type of dance episode, be it 'Tandav' or 'Lasya.'

(5) That the 'Tala' or timing is the sole determinant and regulator of movements and rhythm not merely in footwork, but also in facial expression, including eye movements.

(6) That the face is the chief medium for the expression of emotions and their nuances

(7) That the hand gestures should portray in idioms of symbolism concrete objects and abstract phenomena.

These are some of the principles which govern the technique of Indian dance classified and codified as the nation's unique heritage.

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Congress Servants, No Power Seekers

GANDHIJI COMMENDS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME TO KISAN SABHA WORKERS

Following is the concluding portion of the Mahatma-Ranga interview published in our issue of Friday on Kisans' role in the Congress organisation, as reported by Mr. Pyarelal.

"Congress is not an organisation of power seekers. Workers make no speeches but they speak to the villagers through their activity, working themselves to death", says Gandhiji clarifying the ideology of the National Congress to the Kisan leader.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

Prof. Ranga: What flag do you recommend for peasant unions and handloom weavers' unions and such other unions which agree to accept National Congress leadership? I may inform you that we have decided to drop the Red Flag and adopt the National Flag, with the typical class or professional emblem such as the plough or loom placed in one corner in addition to the Charkha which occupies already the central place.

Gandhiji: I don't mind. To differentiate you can have your class emblem by the side of the national emblem.

Prof. Ranga: Do you not recognise the need for all the colonial peoples to try to come nearer to each other, learn from each others experience in their fight for freedom and help each other?

"OPPRESSED RACES"

Gandhiji: "Colonial people" is a badly chosen expression. "Oppressed races of the earth" expresses the idea better. "Colonial" in the English language means whites who have migrated to the Colonies.

Prof Ranga: Are we right in thinking that you stand against world imperialism is intended to benefit as much the African, Chinese, Red Indian and other non-white masses as of 400 millions of India?

Gandhiji: My correspondence with Government while under detention shows that most clearly.

Prof Ranga: May we have your blessings for our attempt to build up the "Colonial Peoples' Freedom Front" and thus develop a research, propaganda and ideological platform with merely advisory and informative functions? I may inform you that several of our friends and your admirers in England, Africa and West Indies, such as Reginald Reynolds, Miss. Stock Kunyatta, George Padmore, have already been working on your lines for the emancipation of the colonial and coloured peoples.

Gandhiji: I want to say 'yes.' But I want to understand its implications.

"GREATEST SOCIAL PROBLEM"

Prof. Ranga: The greatest social problem of the modern world is the exploitation of the vast masses of agricultural people by the industrial peoples and the countries through the unequal exchanges imposed upon the former by the latter through their control over the world markets and finance and imperialist machinery. Are we right in thinking that you stand for the abolition of this process of exploitation of the producers of primary commodities and agricultural masses of the world?

Gandhiji: Root and branch.

Prof. Ranga: Are we right in thinking that ours is only a part of the general struggle of colonial peoples against world capitalism and imperialism and that India is the vanguard in world movement of colonial and agricultural masses for freedom, economic and political?

Gandhiji: I hope so.

CONGRESS & LOCAL FOOD COUNCILS

Prof. Ranga: Is it not our duty to allow Congressmen to join and work in local food councils and such other quasi-official organisations now that every detail of a person's life has come within the price-controls, grain procurement and requisition and acquisition and rationing activities of Government, provided we feel satisfied that we can render some effective help to our masses or prevent mischief?

Gandhiji: Yes. They ought to be allowed if they can do so without loss of initiative and independence and can really render effective help.

Prof. Ranga: What shall those peasants do whose Gandhi-Irwin salt privileges have been unjustly withdrawn or curtailed?

Gandhiji: They should take the salt if it comes within the clause.

"STUDENTS' CONGRESS"

Prof. Ranga: Do you not recognise the need for students and their "Students' Congress" to understand, popularise and act upon the ideology of the I.N.C. consistently with their responsibilities as students?

Gandhiji: Of course they should study and understand all that. I have set forth the limitations in my "Hints."

REORGANISATION OF KISAN SABHA

At the second interview Prof. Ranga placed before Gandhiji two alternative proposals for the re-organisation of Kisan Sabha and their co-ordination with the Congress organisation. They were:—

(1) To include in the Kisan councils that may be formed one third representation from corresponding Congress Committees. This would secure for them the co-operation and the advice of the Congress.

(2) (a) To adopt Congress-Kisan membership as a basic membership for the Kisan organisation,

(b) To constitute Kisan councils out of rural delegates to the Congress Committees elected as per the present constitution. Such Kisan councils would be part of the Congress Committees while retaining their separate corporate existence for dealing with the problems relating to the Kisans,

(c) In addition to Congress members some non-Congress but not anti-Congress members also might be taken on the Kisan councils to provide a suitable representation.

He felt that the first formula would be more acceptable than the second to most Kisan Sabhaites. The final clause in the second formula too had the same object in view namely to make it acceptable to them.

Gandhiji: But this is a variation upon what you suggested last time. Then you suggested that Kisan Sabha will have no member who is not a member of the Congress also.

Prof. Ranga: We want to have in our organisation some non-Congress Kisans also who are not anti-Congress but for various reasons could not afford to join the Congress.

Gandhiji: Why do you want that? You said that you did not want anything in opposition to the Congress. So, if you have for your members only Congressmen the Kisan organisation will deal with matters relating to the rights of Kisans as against landlords and employers. If won't deal with political questions I thought that I could reconcile myself to it. I said I approached it with hesitation while it was for you to dispel my doubts. So you better stick to your original proposal.

DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

Prof. Ranga: It has been forcibly brought home to us that Congress people feel nervous about this double membership. So I thought the Kisan Sabha had better remain as a distinct body. Our workers are used to that idea. I have been able to persuade them that so far as politics is concerned we must accept Congress leadership. The idea is that after the Congress elections are over the rural delegates will form themselves into a Kisan Council. This Kisan Council will deal with matters relating to the Kisans and for politics accept the lead of the Congress.

Gandhiji: My suggestion is this. You have your own organisation where you register all the Kisans. As soon as the Kisan becomes your member, he becomes also a Congress member. Matters particularly bearing on the Kisans and their relationship with the landlords etc. are then tackled by your organisation while political matters will be tackled by the Congress.

Prof. Ranga: In that case may we retain one anna for the Kisan Council out of the Congress membership fee of four annas?

LET CONGRESS APPROVE IT

Gandhiji: You can do that subject to Congress approval. This would mean that Congress allows a gratuity of one anna to you for doing this special work. If I were at the head of Congress affairs I would certainly allow it.

Prof. Ranga: In the meantime may we start with one anna membership from now on the clear understanding that those who are now enrolled are to become members of the Congress as soon as the Congress organisation again begins to function? Or we can take five annas from each member now and out of it four annas in trust for the Congress.

Gandhiji: I am afraid you cannot do it to-day. You must do it openly or not at all. Do not collect four annas Congress membership fee in advance. I will suggest a better plan which I recommended to Shrimati Rama Devi. Have a register of workers only. Don't have Congress members just now.

Prof. Ranga: Can't we have something like a Congress Seva Sangh, an 'ad hoc' body of Congress workers but not Congress members, to carry out Congress work?

NO POWER-SEEKERS

Gandhiji: Yes, you may do that. But seeing that ours is a non-violent body their work will only be to carry on the fifteen-fold constructive programme. That will avoid tussle with the Communists also. To-day you are not working for power but as Congress servants. If you carry on your work silently and unostentatiously you become irresistible. No one will come in unless he wants to work with you. There will be no eloquence or press publicity to attract power-seekers

Prof. Ranga: Eloquence by itself I admit is no good, but has it not its use when coupled with solid public work?

Gandhiji: Work by itself is eloquence. Here there are workers in Khadi Vidyalaya, Hindustani Talimi Sangh and the Gram Seva Sangh, working themselves to death. They make no speeches. They speak to the villagers through their activity.

TWO KISAN ORGANISATIONS

Prof. Ranga: As regard the Communists have done a lot of harm so far as Kisan work is concerned and as a result have become very unpopular. There are two Kisan organisations in Andhra, one Congress-minded the other Communist. So far as we are concerned we keep the Communists out of our organisation.

Gandhiji: You won't be able to keep out anybody out of primary membership by merely making rules. But you can keep out trouble if you work on the lines I have indicated.

U. P. Definition Of Active Congressman

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

It is learnt that every City and District Representative Assembly of Congressmen in the province will henceforth maintain a register of "Active Congressmen". All those Congressmen who are qualified as such and are desirous of getting their names included in the list of "Active Congressmen" will have to make an application for the purpose.

In this connection, it is proposed that judges whose number varies from one to three will be appointed in every District who will give their decision on questions regarding the eligibility of a person to be an "Active Congressman".

The qualifications prescribed for an "Active Congressman" by the executive of the Representative Assembly of U. P. Congressmen include (a) habitual wearing of khadi and (b) owing primary allegiance to the Indian National Congress.—A. P

"GUJARAT MUST SET EXAMPLE"

Jinnah Inaugurates Muslim Education Conference At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

The two days' session of the Gujarat Muslim Educational Conference commenced last night under the presidentship of Kazi Mahmod Issa.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah inaugurating the Conference said: "Today the Muslim League is a huge organisation. We have reached a stage when we must do educational, social and economic work. Education is necessary for any society, community or nation. Let Gujarat set example to the rest of India in this respect. We want to bring up our children according to the culture of Islam. Muslim League is not unmindful of this problem. The Action Committee of the Muslim League has appointed an Educational Committee and this committee is examining which is best system for Muslim children. In the meantime I appeal to you to take fullest advantage of the present system.

Nowadays Muslims need commercial and scientific education. These are your directions. Therefore apply your mind towards these directions. Call this Conference every year and let Gujarat set example to the whole of India."

Wardha Scheme Condemned

"ALIEN TO ISLAMIC CULTURE"

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.—Qazi Mohammad Issa, in his presidential address to the Gujarat Muslim Education Conference condemned the Wardha Scheme of Education and said that the Muslims must have their own scheme of education with Urdu as the medium of instruction. He stressed the importance of technical and commercial education and said that there should be technical institutes for Muslims in every town. He urged the Muslims to modernise their system of education and pleaded for the extension of education to Muslim women also. He said that it was impossible to expect anything modern from Wardha although the system of education emanating from there was called "Nayi Talim." It was also alien to Islamic culture.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar thanked Mr. Jinnah for inaugurating the Conference. Mr. Ahmed Jaffer extended an invitation to Mr. Jinnah to visit Poona and promised that the southern division (Maharashtra) would make an equal effort like Gujarat in the cause of Muslim education.

The Conference adjourned to meet again tomorrow night.—A.P.

Busy Day For Jinnah

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.—Committee members of the Gujarat Muslim Education Conference discussed with Mr. M. A. Jinnah today various proposals for the education of Muslims in the province.

During his stay here Mr. Jinnah has agreed to meet the members of the Rashtriya Vidyarthi Mandal (Congress Students' Organisation) at a conversational meeting. The members of the "Mandal" who support Mahatma Gandhi and his programme desired to meet Mr. Jinnah for a friendly discussion of the Congress and the League's points of views respectively and the latter has consented. A number of other public engagements including an address to the Muslim students, a mass meeting at the Juma Masjid and the opening of a branch of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce have been arranged for Mr. Jinnah.

A number of prominent citizens were present at a luncheon which Mr. I. I. Chundriger, President of the Provincial League, gave in honour of Mr. Jinnah today.—A.P.

KHADI WORKERS' MEETING

POONA, Jan. 13.—An informal meeting of the members of the Khadi, Gramodyoga Sub-Committees of the Maharastra Congress Constructive Work Committee and Khadi workers of the East and West Khandesh and Nasik Districts will be held on the 17th and 18th inst. at Erandol (D. Khandesh). Shri Krishnadas Jaju, Chairman, A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. will explain in details the implications of the Khadi and Gramodyoga programme as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi and adopted by the A.I.S.A.

Kasturba Fund Workers' Training Camp

SEWAGRAM Jan. 14.

The Kasturba Fund Workers' Training Camp will be opened on February 22 or 23 in Sewagram. It will be a six weeks' training course. The curriculum for the course has been drawn up.—A. P.

YAVALI RIOT CASE ACCUSED RELEASED

NAGPUR, Jan. 13: All accused in the Yavali Riot Case who were sentenced to the terms already undergone, namely, to two years have been released in accordance with the majority judgement of a full bench of the Nagpur High Court.

16 DETENUS SET FREE

Sixteen security prisoners in different jails in the Province have been released to-day, seven of them being from Nagpur. Two of the released prisoners were in a hospital and one released on parole at the time of release.—United Press.

MASHRUWALA'S MOVE TO RECOVER MSS.

SEWAGRAM, Jan. 13.

Mr. Mashruwalla is consulting legal friends as to what steps he should take against the P. P. Government for the loss of his three manuscripts (a Gujrati translation of Pt. Sunderlal's "Life of Prophet Mohmed," and the Gujrati translations of Mr. Grigg's ("discipline of non-violence)" while manuscripts had been taken by The jail authorities or censorship to be returned after his release. A. P

EXTERNMENT ORDER CANCELLED

MADRAS, Jan. 13: The Government of Bihar have cancelled the externment order against Dr. A. L. Simha of Jamshedpur, who is at present in Madras. Dr. Simha, who had been employed in the Research Laboratory Jamshedpur, was arrested in August 1942, but was released two years later, in September last. On his release the Government served him with an externment order which has been now cancelled.—A. P.

Due to frost on the riverside, cotton, all sorts of vegetables and pulses in Bulsar Chikhali and Pardi Talukas of Surat District, and of Navsari, Songarh and Vyara of Navsari District have been very badly destroyed.

PALESTINE WHITE PAPER RESPONSIBLE

Moyne Murderers Wanted To Call World Attention To Jews' Plight

CAIRO, Jan. 13: The plea that the White Paper on Palestine was a serious blow to Jews and was partly responsible for the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Miniser in Middle East, in last November, was advanced by defence counsel at today's hearing of the murder trial. The accused are two Palestinians, Hakim and Ben Souri, who have pleaded guilty to the murder of Lord Moyne on orders of a secret organisation.

The counsel for denfence declared that the accused by their action wanted to express their feelings against what they considered injustices and call attention of the world at large to the plight of Jews. "They sacrificed themselves to convince world opinion that the oppressed must be helped."

The Public Prosecutor demanded death penalty.

When the hearing opened to-day the President asked Hakim if there were other members of the secret organisation in Egypt and received the reply, "I cannot tell you."

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow. Permission was given for the accused to call five witnesses from Palestine, if the Palestinian Administration agrees.—Reuter.

No Forcing Of West Indies Federation On People

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Jan. 12: Col. Oliver Stanley, Colonial Secretary, stated here that Britain had no intention of forcing a federation of the West Indies upon the people.

He added that he was convinced that Jamaica could enjoy a lucrative tourist trade after the war, although Britain's role in this connection would depend on travel facilities.—Reuter.

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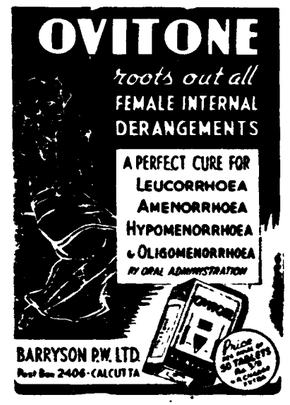

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Sat. Sun. Holidays 1-45 P.M.

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Producer Director
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Director: KIDAR SHARMA

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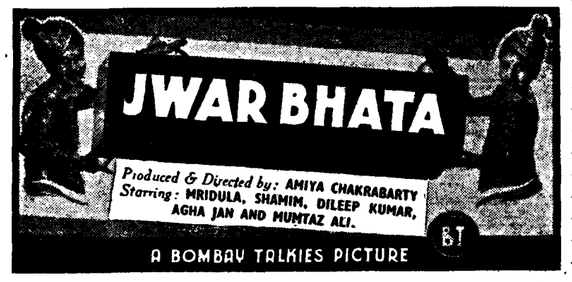
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7th WEEK

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Advance Booking—
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 1, 2001
Muslim: Moharrum 29, 1363
Parsi: Amardad 14, 1314
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m, Sunset 7-22 p.m.
Hightide: 1-54, 13-39
Lowtide: 8-00, 19-39
Municipal Corporation 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

TELANG—MANGESH GOVINDRAO, Father of V. M. Telang, Chief Accountant English Electric Co. and Dr. D. M. Telang, M.D., Professor Grant Medical College—on 13th January (Saturday) at his residence, Bansilal Building, Opera House. Deeply mourned by his sons, daughter, relatives and friends.

DR. DINSHAW HORMASJI DUDHA: Dean National Medical College, son-in-law of Mr. Bomanji Hormasji Bharucha, brother of Manaji, Jehangir and Dhunmal. Died on Sunday 14th inst. at 12-30 p.m FUNERAL Doongerwadi (Upper Bangli) Monday 15th inst. at 8-45 a.m (N S T)

To-day's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN SCIENCE EVENING: Today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station. Various speakers will speak on various subject of Science.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: General body meeting at terrace of post office building, Lady Jamshetji Road at 9 p.m. today (Monday).

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE: Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar's public lecture at 6-15 p.m. today (Monday), on "Literature, the Citizen and the State." Shri Manu Subedar, M.L.A., will preside. The lecture will be in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms in the Town Hall

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Sarvatantrasvatantra Pandit Madhvacharya will deliver a series of ten lectures in Hindi on Pushtimarga Sampradaya every day at 5-30 p.m from today (Monday) to Wednesday the 24th January, at the Bhavan.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: The Executive Committee of the BSU (350, Lamington Road) will meet today (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider its Programme for Independence Day.

JUSTICE RANADAY'S ANNIVERSARY: Lecture in Marathi by Mr. B. B. Lad in the Prarthana Samaj tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

ROTARY CLUB'S EXHIBITION
H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony of the International Cultural Exhibition, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bombay at 5-15 p.m on Friday January 19, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

BOMBAY'S SAVINGS DRIVE

Services To Parade Through City Streets

Tanks, tank transporters and other service vehicles together with various types of guns mounted on trucks will parade through the streets of Bombay on January 17th, in connection with the National Savings Fortnight.

The parade will start at 5 p.m from Elphinstone Circle and will proceed along the following routes:—Mint Road, Wellington Fountain, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Flora Fountain, Hornby Road, Capitol Cinema, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, along Mahatma Gandhi Road again, Mayo Road, the Bandstand, Queens Road and will disperse at the Eros Cinema.

FREEDOM THROUGH PAKISTAN!

League Secretary's New Slogan For Madras Muslim Students

MADRAS, Jan. 14

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of All-India Muslim League, addressing the Madras Muslim Students' Federation, to-day outlined the role the Muslim students have to play for the achievement of Pakistan and expressed his unshakable faith in the destiny of Muslims in India.

He said that the future of hundred million Muslims in this country depended on how the students equipped themselves with those qualities that were needed for moulding the destinies of a nation.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan referred to the question of Pakistan and said that Pakistan meant "free Islam in free India."

He was proud to be called a communalist because if a man was of no use to his community, he could never be useful to anybody else.

Nawabzada said that freedom could come to this country when the Muslims were also free in the correct sense of the word and warned those who talked of freedom that if they wanted freedom for this country, the only way of achieving freedom was through Pakistan.—A. P.

Volley-ball Tourney

The Sir Percival David Challenge Cup Volley-ball Tournament results: The DeLisle Road Welfare Centre defeated Dawn Mills 'A' on Saturday Score: 1-15, 1-15.

The Matunga Athletic Club defeated Ruia College on Sunday.
Score: 15-12, 4-15, 12-15.

CLOTH IMPORT PRICE COMMITTEE
The Government of Bombay has appointed an Import Price Committee for cloth and yarn. The Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, is the chairman and the members are Messrs. A. Sotiriadi, W. R. O'Vrien, Chimanlal B. Parikh, Gordhandas G. Morarji, and Purshotam Mulji Kapadia.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Jan. 15.
BOMBAY 1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 A Hamid Khan 8-45 Tarana: AIR Artist 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Gajananrao Joshi 9-45 Songs (M) 12-30 Songs (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 For Women (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 S M Limaye 5-20 Master Iqbal 5-35 Bhavgeet 5-45 Topical Talk Or Feature 6-55 Locals 6-0 Monday At Six (G) 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Commentary (M) 6-50 A I R Trio 7-0 Post-War Reconstruction (G) 7-15 Vinodini Desai 7-30 Master Iqbal 7-45 Film Music 8-0 A Hamid Khan 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Vinodini Desai 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 Sports Review (E) 10-0 Vinodini Desai 10-15 A Hamid Khan 10-30 Gajananrao Joshi.

CALCUTTA, Jan 12: The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has permitted more than 20 Security prisoners lodged in different jails to appear for examinations of the University. It was decided that their examination fees would be paid out of special funds.—United Press.

Removal Of Congress Flag Is Illegal

NAGPUR FULL BENCH STRICTURES ON POLICE OFFICERS

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

"It must be held on facts proved that the people assembled in the Chowk had the right to resist an attempt to pull down the flag. The flag was not proscribed and its hoisting in the Chowk was not illegal. If an attempt to remove the flag is illegal, however expedient it might have been thought, public officers cannot claim it to have been done in discharge of duty. Law does not authorise public officers to commit illegalities in discharge of duties and public officers who commit illegal acts which justify resistance are not entitled to seek shelter under Section 333, I.P.C."

With these observations Mr. Justice Niyogi of the Nagpur High Court set aside the convictions and sentences under Sections 332 and 333, I. P. C. (assault on public servants) of 38 accused in the Yavali case, and reduced the sentences to the periods undergone.

Of the other Judges in the Full Bench to which Mr. Justice Bose referred the case, Mr. Justice Puranik agreed with Mr. Niyogi while the Chief Justice took a different view.

Thus by the opinion of a majority of the Full Bench the accused were set at liberty.

The case arose out of August disturbances in the village of Yavali in the Amraoti District when it was alleged that the then District Magistrate and now Secretary to the High Commissioner in South Africa and party were attacked by a mob. Prosecution was started against 48 persons, some absconding, of whom five were acquitted by a Special Court and others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two to seven years.—United Press.

SIR ASHOK ROY IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sir Ashok Nath Roy, Law Member, Government of India, arrived here to-day from Delhi. He will be here for three days whereafter he will leave for Madras on Tuesday next.—A. P

DR. DINSHAW H. DUDHA DEAD

Principal Of National Medical College And Well-known Heart Specialist

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Dr. Dinshaw H. Dudha, a well-known heart-specialist of the city and the principal of the National Medical College.

Dr. Dudha was suffering from heart-disease and passed away on Sunday afternoon at his residence at Raghoji Road after a brief illness. He was 46 years old at the time of his death.

Dr. Dudha joined the National Medical College as a Professor of Medicine in 1929 and became its Principal in 1936, which post he held till the time of his death. He was a senior physician of the Nair Hospital, and was also attached to the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. Lately he was appointed on the Indian Army Medical Corps Recruitment Committee. He was also a member of the Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty, Bombay.

A condolence meeting of the staff and the students of the National Medical College, Nair Hospital and the Nair Dental College will be held at 11-30 a.m. today (Monday) at the premises of the National Medical College.

Jinnah Trophy Elocution Competition

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The third Jinnah Trophy Elocution Competition was held this evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall. Mr. Habib Rahimtoola presided.

Muslim boys and girls from nearly two dozen secondary schools of Bombay competed, and the subjects for elocution varied from Mark Antony's funeral oration to Mr. Jinna's speech in the Central Assembly. There were humorous speeches and bursts of poetry from the classics.

The trophy was awarded on the recommendation of the Judges, to Ismail Beg Mohamed High School, and the second prize to St. Xavier's College.

The first and second individual prizes went to Abdul Kader, Beg Mohamed High School, and Ismail Munjee, St. Xavier's High School.

Mr. Rahimtoola in his concluding remarks to the boys placed before them the importance of keeping wide objectives and great ideals before them.

JUNIOR OLYMPICS

The Junior Events of the 10th Bombay Provincial Olympic games were held at the Brabourne Stadium, on Saturday and Sunday. More than 100 competitors took part, and the average standard shown by participants was fairly good.

In the games for Cadet Boys, Bombay High Schools Athletic Association and Olympic Athletes' Union, got 11 points each and had a tie for the Championship. The final of this will be decided on Saturday next.

In the games for Hornets Boys, Khushro Baug stood first with 11 points. Cathedral Boys were second with 6 points, and the Bombay Cycling Club was third with 3 points.

In the games for Midget Boys, Muslim Sports got 16 points and were declared champions. D. J. Trust got only 2 points and stood second.

In the games for Cadet Girls, G.I.P. Rly. Sports Club won the championship (14 points), Wilson stood second (10 points), Alexandra School stood third (8 points).

In games for Hornet Girls, Cathedral School and St. Andrews had a tie (each getting 8 points). So to decide championship 75-metre skipping race was arranged, which was won by Cathedral school. Alexandra stood third.

In games for Midget Girls, Alexandra became champion (7 points), D. J. Trust stood second (6 points), and Cathedral Girls was third (3 points).

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Expense Ratio Ceiling To Be Fixed

It is understood that the Select Committee appointed by the Indian Legislative Assembly to report on the Insurance Act Amendment Bill has decided to limit the percentage of first year's and renewal premium incomes which a Company may utilize for management expenses.

B.P.C.C. Member To Be Released

Mr. K. L. Borkar, a member of the B.P.C.C. who was arrested on August 9, 1942, will be released this morning (Monday) from the Nasik Central Prison. He will arrive in Bombay this evening by the Punjab Mail.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT PROCESSION.

In co-operation with the Army and Navy, a grand procession in connection with the National Savings Fortnight will be taken out on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 5 P.M. starting from where Elphinstone Circle meets Customs House Road, going along Town Hall, Customs House Road, Apollo Street, Wellington Fountain, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Flora Fountain, Hornby Road, Bhatia Baug Road, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mayo Road, Band Stand and ending up at the Queen's Road.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Public Meeting

in connection with the

National Savings Fortnight

AT

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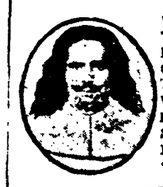

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POONA, Jan. 14.

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Allahabad 65 49 0.1, BOMBAY 73 54 0, Calcutta 76 55 0, Cawnpore 70 46 0, Cuttack 82 56 0, Darjeeling 50 34 0, Delhi 57 36 0.1, Dehra Dun 51 30 0.7, Jacobabad 60 37 0, Karachi 60 45 0, Lahore 52 31 0, Lucknow 71 44 T, Madras 82 68 0, Nagpur 77 56 0.1, Patna 72 51 0.5, Peshawar 47 31 0, Shillong 60 39 0, Simla 29 13 1.3.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Words are wise men's counters, but they are the money of fools.
—Hobbes.

The Bombay Chronicle

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY

Addressing a social gathering of the National College, Nagpur, the other day, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur expressed certain ideas which a few years ago would have been regarded as truisms but which in the abnormal conditions of India today are described as bold and indicative of the speaker's courage of conviction. He stated that neither a man's religion nor the country from which he originally migrated can be a basis for his nationality. "If religion", he said, "was made the criterion of nationality, with change of faith, a person would have to change his nationality also and would be kicked like a football from one nation to another." He also pointed out that similar absurdities would follow if a place from where a man originally migrated was made a criterion for his nationality. And explaining the right criterion, he said that any one who had permanently settled down in India and made it his home was an Indian. This has been the common view in India for centuries. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the father of Muslim renaissance, aptly styled Hindus and Muslims as the two eyes of India. And Sir Mahommed Iqbal, in his famous national song, hails Hindustan as the best and the dearest country in the world. It is only a wrong view which induces those Muslims who regard themselves as a separate nation and the greater part of India as being outside their homeland, a view which converts millions of their community into aliens in a country which has been their home for centuries. It is a view which sets up brother against brother and does a disservice to Muslims themselves as well as to the country in general. It is for this reason that Gandhiji has refused to countenance the two nation theory, though he is prepared to offer the Muslim majority areas the utmost possible independence consistent with the protection of common Indian interests and to guarantee full safeguards to the Muslims in other provinces for their special interests.

While Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur rightly regards permanent residence as the decisive criterion of nationality, it should not be regarded as enough for national solidarity. National unity can arise only out of many common interests, realised as common. Minorities in India like Muslims and the Scheduled Castes have, of course, many common interests with other communities. But their realisation of this community of interests is in many cases, weakened by the fear which may be actual, though groundless that their special interests are in jeopardy. So long as the fear is there, it is not enough to argue that it is groundless. More convincing safeguards are necessary, whose efficiency is demonstrable, to disarm deep-seated distrust and fear. At the same time non-communal or non-religious common interests, e.g. economic interests, should be so emphasised as to disarm communal hyper-sensitiveness. For instance, as Muslims and the Scheduled Castes feel that they are economically and educationally backward and will remain so under a caste Hindu majority, it is desirable to disarm their fears both by giving them special grants for education and general uplift and also by giving special grants to backward villages irrespective of the communities residing therein. In short, speaking generally, it is not enough to do justice to the different minorities. It is also necessary to make them feel they have got justice. When in particular the Indian nation has to carry on a united struggle for freedom, it is not enough to assume unconcernedly that the Muslims are a part of the nation. It is necessary by conceding to them due safeguards to make them realise their identity with the nation and the need for a united struggle.

Sterling Balances

Reports about the Anglo-Egyptian settlement on the question of the sterling balances, though neither official nor detailed, may be read in India as either a portent or a precedent. They suggest the line of approach most favoured in Britain for a solution of war debts to peoples other than her own. The attempt to withdraw the question of sterling balances held in London by several countries and their repayment from any agreed settlement of international war debts, reveals an intention on the part of Britain to deal with each country according to the circumstances of that country, its trade and economic relations and the expectation of post-war long-range developments in this regard; for in any agreed settlement of international war debts common principles would have to be applied. If sterling balances are withdrawn from the category of war debts, and treated as ordinary commercial debt, logic and equity would both require that any international agreements to scale down or write off such debts should not apply to these balances.

The actual "modus operandi" for the settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian debt in connection with the accumulated sterling balances of Egypt held in London, as reported, makes it clear that Britain can meet in hard cash only a portion, perhaps about 15 per cent or 17 per cent, of the total balances. Even assuming that that would be possible, how the transfer of such considerable amounts will be made, and in what period is not clear. The payment in "hard" currencies of part of the debt is intended to help Egypt to make purchases from other countries, like the United States, Switzerland, or Sweden, that may be able to provide capital goods for Egypt's local national development. As local circumstances go, however, Egypt does not seem to have any very great possibilities towards industrialisation on any considerable scale. The opportunity, therefore, provided by the amount of "hard" currencies placed at Egypt's disposal under this settlement may be more than sufficient for all capital goods it may need in a decade or more after the war for its national development. On the other hand, all the balance of the credits due is to be received over a series of years in the shape of British imports into Egypt. The latter is required, according to the cabled reports of this settlement, to remove restrictions against imports and even facilitate those imports from Britain so that she may be able to liquidate every year a portion of these balances, until their final disappearance. This arrangement appears to be mutually advantageous. The only hardship, if at all, that Egypt may feel from it is the tacit denial of purchasing elsewhere than in Britain goods which other countries may be able to supply better or cheaper.

The example of Egypt may be encouraging to other countries which are similarly situated. To those, however, which have balances to the extent that India now holds in London,—something over 1,250 crores,—and which at the same time have ambitions for industrialisation on an extensive scale that may make their markets practically closed to British exports, and which may conceivably become rivals in the markets of Africa and the Far East countries, this arrangement is of little value as precedent. British officials are actually warning India against any early liquidation of the sterling balances, e.g., at the Pacific Relations Conference. And there is every likelihood that these balances will grow still heavier as the war against Japan gathers momentum. Payment, moreover, of these balances in a way that would intensively and rapidly industrialise India will also not be acceptable to Britain as her official spokesmen have categorically declared at Hot Springs. Even if we leave out of account the future trend of India's foreign trade with her nearer neighbours on the East and the West the possibility of her own internal development to the extent of securing national self-sufficiency,—a goal envisaged by the National Planning Committee from the very first,—would mean considerable setback to British recovery and reconstruction. That mode of settlement therefore, which has commended itself to Egypt—namely, taking out her balances in the shape of British imports, will not be compatible with India's economic ambitions. The size, moreover, of our balances is so high that it would make it all but impossible for Britain at least in the initial years after the war, to release any considerable portion in "hard" currencies wherewith India can acquire the most efficient capital goods to build up her local industry.

If Britain's intentions are really honest in this regard the only method of a fair and reasonable settlement as between England and India of this vexed question lies in a mobilisation of British capital invested in this country, and its realisation being used to pay off these balances. For India it will be a gain even if the value of these investments is much below the present balances, as it would remove from within her the canker of foreign interests, an obstruction or impediment to her national economic development on sound lines. For England it would also be an advantage, inasmuch as a perpetual long-term burden upon her would thereby be avoided, and her economic system freed from whatever restrictions she deems proper in her own interests by a relatively small payment. Compared to her present National Debt of over £20,000 million, this—about £1,000—would be a fleabite. If Indo-British relations are to be saved from eternal bitterness the leaders in both countries should try to bring about a settlement mutually advantageous on these lines.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome Move

The new move by Admiral Mountbatten is highly welcome. An amphibious operation has been carried out over 30 miles south-east of Akyab against the Myebon Peninsula. Not much opposition seems to have been encountered and it was, in any case, on a comparatively small scale. It is important however, in two respects. First, it is intended to take in the rear large enemy forces in the Kaladan plains withdrawing southwards. Secondly, the Myebon operations, taken in conjunction with the offensive in central and northern Burma, suggest that at long last the work of clearing Burma of the Japs is well on its way on a really considerable scale and that the tide in South-East Asia, too, has now turned finally and decisively. At this rate one would optimistically look forward to those amphibious operations which the Japs are already reported to be fearing.

Evacuating N. Italy

Neutral reports should usually be accepted with reserve. And the Swiss report that the Germans have decided to withdraw from Italy ought to be no exception to this wholesome rule. Only the other day another neutral source, the Swedish Radio, stated that the Germans were preparing to withdraw another eight or ten divisions from Norway in order mainly to reinforce Field Marshal Kesselring in Italy. There is also worth considering the great advantages of containing a powerful Anglo-American force and denying northern Italy to the Allies. But there is also to be considered the situation which is developing against Germany on the west, east and south-east. The Germans may well decide to go behind the Brenner and defend Austria against a drive from Italy effectively with smaller forces releasing the bulk of Kesselring's armies to cover "the German flank in Croatia," which defends an important route to Austria. But whatever the Germans choose it will be in order to defend Austria the more effectively. This is the important point.

Grave Accusation

The "Tribune", a well-known Left-wing weekly of London, has made what amounts to a sensational revelation in connection with the Greek crisis. According to it, King George sent telegrams to his supporters in Greece attributing to Mr. Winston Churchill assurances and plans which, if true, very definitely constitute a deliberate manoeuvre on the part of the British Government to ensure not only the restoration of Monarchy but also the imposition of a reactionary rightist regime in Greece regardless of Greek public sentiments. This is a grave accusation and the British Government should, if it is incorrect, issue a categorical disclaimer. For, otherwise the world would have to accept the "Tribune" story. For the present, however, it would be unwise to regard it as authentic. And one reason for caution is that General Scobie did not insist on EAM releasing Greek civilian hostages as one of the conditions for truce, although it must be admitted, that he would have had a strong case.

Rundstedt's Failure

Field Marshal von Rundstedt seems definitely to have lost his offensive battle in the west. Checked in the Ardennes he struck in Alsace. The element of surprise did not, of course, work there, but he did present the Americans and the French a serious enough threat. That threat, though still in existence, has apparently had the sting taken out of it. An offensive that could be held for three weeks loses most of its chances of important success. In the Ardennes he is quite obviously on the run back to Germany. To his further misfortune the weather has shown signs of clearing, enabling the Allied air forces again to take a hand in the fight. If the weather does clear, von Rundstedt will have to run hard and will have to retreat from Alsace, too. But he is handling his withdrawal quite cleverly and is likely to escape disaster. In that case, he will, even in his failures, have achieved the important objects of inflicting considerable losses on the Allies and upsetting their whole winter plan.

Red Army's Offensive

His opposite number in the east, probably General Guderian himself, does not appear to have met with the same amount of luck. In fact, he has had no luck at all. The effort to save Budapest and stall the Russians has virtually failed. Moreover, the Red Army has in its usual manner struck again in three offensives. And one of them from the Vistula has already met with great and significant success, even the Germans feeling compelled to admit its scale and seriousness. The flare up in the East is certainly on a colossal scale, with three gigantic armies on the move. And it is quite serious, too. For they are not very far now from the Austrian and German borders. But one thing is certain. It will nowhere be an easy march for the Red Army. The Germans have had time to build up their defences and as the frontiers of the Reich come nearer the Russians will meet with ever-increasing resistance.

"IS LEVY EXCESSIVE?"

With reference to the letter from Mr. Gupte published in your issue of the 12th January, 1945, regarding the working of the levy, I have to draw attention to two important factors which your correspondent evidently misses. The first is that in the construction of the levy tables it has been assumed that on lands assessed higher than the average the proportion of the yield is supposed to increase at a rate 'less' than the rate of increase of assessment. Secondly in a graded levy with a minimum exemption limit the 'proportion' of the levy demand to total production would be much less at levels of production only a little above the exemption limit than at levels much higher than the limit. If the instances cited by your correspondent are examined in the light of these considerations it will be realised that the levy is neither excessive nor illogically framed.

G. G. GOKHALE,
Public Relations Officer
(Rationing), Bombay.

"Sahinsha Babar"

The story under above title produced by "Ranjit Cinetone Bombay" is rather strange so far the scene of torture given by Ibrahim Lodhi goes. The standard authorities of History of Muslim Powers in India are "Tawarikh Firista" and "History of Rise and Fall of Mohamedan Powers in India" by Brigg. In these one will not find that Ibrahim Lodhi acted like a child in giving tortures (to his noblemen or subjects) by means of scorpion or serpent. This is most ridiculous.

This scene has unnecessarily brought stigma on the name of the illustrious Lodhi dynasty which once ruled over India.

M. R. LODHI.

Poona City.

VERDICT OF AN IGNORAMUS

Beverley Nichols' Mischievous Book Reviewed

(By Prof. George Catlin)
(Specially Contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle")
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The following is a review of Beverley Nichols' book "Verdict On India", an Indian edition of which is published by Thacker & Co. The review is by Prof. George Catlin.

George Catlin is Professor of Political Philosophy, Cornell University, U.S.A., 1924-35, succeeding Sir Alfred Zimmen, Lecturer on Yale University foundation; Columbia University, etc., M. A. Ph. B., Oxon. Gladstone Prizeman Matthew Arnold Memorial Prizeman, Chancellor's English Essay Prizeman, Lothian Prize and All Souls Fellowship Open exhibitioner of New College, Oxford. Honours with distinction in Modern History. Author of the "Story of the Political Philosophers," The Science and Method of Politics", "The Principles of Politics", etc. and of various writings on International relations. Special foreign correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" and contributor to "Evening Standard", etc. Technical adviser for a short while to Wendell L. Willkie, and technical adviser 1939 to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood. Twice Parliamentary candidate and some time member of the Executive of the Fabian Society. Guest of honour of the Cambridge Union; has broadcast nationally in Canada and U.S.A.

I have been asked to review this week Mr. Beverly Nichols' book 'Verdict on India.' Let me begin by saying and it is important that Indian opinion should recognise this—that in the British Press the Verdict on Nichols has been pretty unanimously uncomplimentary. The general comment has been that it is inaccurate and calculated to cause mischief. It would not, therefore, deserve review at length were it not that it is likely to be very widely read.

Let me begin with the defence of Mr. Nichols. The ironic comment was unkind that we fought the last Great War to make the world safe for Beverly Nichols. He is different from another well-known columnist with whom he is sometimes confused, Mr. Godfrey Winn. Both are concerned with some at least of those four Elemental 'G's which are the guarantee for writers of lucrative sales—I mean Gardens, God, Girls and Golf. Nor does the remark apply to Mr. Nichols that was made about Dr. Joad, that when he talked of God he pronounced this with a long 'o' and a soft 'g'. Mr. Beverley Nichols is not to be confused with the Beverley named in the recent political squib by 'Cassius' called 'Brendan and Beverley.' This Beverley is another of our brighter political columnists, Mr. Beverley Baxter, a critic of the drama and a parliamentarian more criticized than critic. There is no reason to suppose collusion between Mr. Brendan Bracken, and Mr. Beverley Nichols; nor does this book read to me like Government propaganda. It is far too brisk in style and far too indiscreet in matter.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Nichols feels that people are quite different from their politics. He did not establish touch with any of the Congress leaders until quite a late date. What was important was, during his months in India, really to get to know how the representative people of India lived. He, therefore, went to stay first with the Viceroy. It is true that anyone before the last war seeking to understand the new movements stirring in Russia would scarcely have begun his investigation by going to stay with the Czar. But then, as I have said, Mr. Nichols' prime concern was not with political movements, although the first chapter of his book does, indeed, tell us that there is really no such thing as India—which is I presume merely a sociological statement. After staying with the Viceroy he continued his search for the representative by visiting the North-West Frontier . . . . . and then a hospital.

It was, of course, just too bad that Mr. Nichols' first introduction to India was of this kind. In hospital he was a defenceless victim for everybody who wanted to come and talk to him about communal grievances. Upon the North-West Frontier the Moslems had first innings; and a little later Dr. Ambedkar, without going into too close detail about election statistics, said some pretty strong things about Hindu domination not excluding that (Beverley Nichols italicizes this for democrat readers back home) Mr. Gandhi is the greatest enemy that the untouchables have. Not unnaturally Mr. Nichols comes all out in favour of Pakistan—which you must admit is pretty bold for a book not really concerned with politics!

★ ★ ★

If I may venture the remark it was, perhaps, unfortunate that Mr. Nichols, on landing, was confronted with a press interview at which he was not handled very gently. As a consequence he treats us to a chapter on the corruption of the Indian press. Now I know that any visitor who lands in America is exposed to a similar battery of questions. And if, like Mr. J. B. Priestley, he does not answer nicely, he has a very rough time. And if he made comments about the condition of the American press he would probably scarcely escape alive. But it has to be recognised that Mr. Nichols is a good deal of a prima donna (who was, moreover, going to stay with the Viceroy) and he does not like being treated in this ordinary fashion. It would have been well had the press entertained him on arrival more sumptuously. His heart is in the right place. He was a quite keen pacifist between the wars, so he cannot be presumed to have any violent feeling about the enemy, and he is greatly concerned for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But he does like being treated respectfully.

★ ★ ★

For myself I record the perhaps over-simple belief that it would be better for no man to write about a strange country unless he is a true and unaffected lover of that country. Otherwise he had better leave the matter to persons of long residence who know precisely what is the informed verdict as distinct from a brash opinion. Mr. Nichols is clearly not of this view. I have to confess to sharing the disadvantage of eighty per cent of the present final legislators for India, under the existing system, namely, that of never having been there—even for a quick tour with Mr. Nichols to Peshawar. It is my misfortune and I hope at an early date to remedy it. Nevertheless, even with my limited knowledge, I can detect Mr. Nichols busy with inaccuracies. There are, he writes, no recent leaders of thought in India comparable, saving the mark, with Mr. Priestley in Britain. With a few pages Mr. Nichols is himself mentioning Tagore and Mrs. Naidu. Again, if Mrs. Pearl Buck is expressing any views which conflict with Mr Nichols, she is dismissed as "the bucolic Miss ((sic) Pearl Buck." There is never an indication, even if Mr. Nichols himself knows it, that Mrs. Buck lived for many years of her life in China, and is far more competent to express an opinion about Eastern conditions than Mr. Nichols can conceivably be. And so this mispresentation, or should I say tendency to journalistic overstatement continues.

★ ★ ★

However, what perhaps chiefly troubles me with Mr. Nichols is his abominable bad manners. He obviously does not know how to conduct himself as a guest. He is like the visiting Englishman in the United States, but a thousand times worse. In lecturing in Bombay he chose, in a country where he had only just arrived, to hold forth, on his own confession, on "what was wrong with Indian modern art." He chose as his illustration of a new model to copy. Rembrandt's picture of a butcher's shop. To his audience this must have been as if a visiting Scotsman in Rome had suggested that the Romans should study the pictorial beauties of somebody expectorating the Sacred Host. It doubtless electrified the audience. But the indefatigable and reforming Mr. Nichols is not to be deterred. He lectures apparently another long-suffering Bombay audiences on true domestic architecture. He was against it. As he writes smugly, he "laid on abuse with a trowel." "What has happened?" Bland smiles—amiable little smirks. No angry interjections. One can see the scene with the hosts anxious to be polite to the visiting British lion. They must have had the patience of saints.

★ ★ ★

When I was young it was generally thought that Mr. Nichols, also young, was a puppy. But one reflected that he had identified himself with Youth—just like that—and this was clearly no occupation for a grown man who could not put on the flaming youth act for ever. One felt that he would change. And one was rather sorry for him. I am not so sure that I am now. Those who used to duck him with firm hands in Christ Church college pond at Oxford were probably more prescient than I. I repeat the verdict: A mischievous book. Incidentally Mr. Nichols refers to Mr. Winston Churchill as "my leader." That is something new.

Some may think that I am too harsh with Mr. Nichols. Let me give one last instance of Mr. Nichols' methods. Quoting Roy he refers to Nehru in an unqualified phrase as "the leader of Indian Fascism." To all that Nehru said and did in Spain and Czechoslovakia, or to how he refused "being a democrat" to meet Mussolini when personally invited—to all this not a reference . . . . Anyone who talked with Nehru alone, when he came to England, knows how strongly he felt, on the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist issue. But from Mr. Nichols not a word, nor a hint. No. Loving the animals and gardens is not enough to cover the offence this time. I fear the only word to describe such tactics is 'unscrupulous.' Unless we suppose that he is too ignorant to know. And to what point the verdict of an ignoramus?

Subsidising City Dwellers At Rural Inhabitants' Cost?

People's Provincial Food Council Condemns Higher Levels Of Prices In Villages

The following resolutions were passed at the executive committee meeting of the People's Provincial Food Council, Bombay, on Friday under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Masani:

SCALES OF LEVY: In view of the fact that in several districts such as Surat, Poona and Belgaum there is a general complaint on the part of the holders that the scales of levy applied to these regions are rather unreasonably high, the Council is of the opinion that more care should be taken in assessing the actual average yield in each region, that this should be done after taking into consideration the actual condition of the crops for each season, and that the assumed yield for each area should in future be based on scientific crop-cutting experiments to be conducted on a sufficiently large scale. That there is every possibility of over-estimating the yield is evident from the fact that Government had to revise the scales of levy for Ahmedabad and Kaira districts by prescribing lower scales over a wide area and by entirely cancelling the levy demand for many villages.

STORAGE: With a view to improving the storage of foodgrains, the Council suggests that the total levy demand need not be necessarily called up for delivery from each holder immediately after the levy becomes due. The balance may, unless the holder wishes to deliver it also, be left in his custody for safe keeping and be called up for delivery as and when required, at the discretion of Government. In such cases, an allowance at a particular fixed rate per fortnight shall be paid to the holder to cover storage and other charges.

PROCUREMENT IN PADDY-GROWING AREAS

The Council desires to point out that the vague official pronouncement that Government relies mainly on the so-called 'voluntary' purchase scheme for the purpose of procurement in the paddy-growing areas, without giving all the details of the scheme, is causing great anxiety to the holders in these areas. This anxiety is mainly due to the fact that harassment was caused to many holders, particularly small cultivators and tenants, during last year when the so-called 'voluntary' purchase scheme was put into operation. The Council, therefore, urges:

(a) that an official announcement clearly enunciating all the details of the 'voluntary' purchase scheme should be made without any further delay;

(b) that an exemption limit based on the actual acreage under paddy, as already suggested by the Council, should be prescribed for each district or region; and

(c) That no procurement operations should be started, as is reported to have been done in the Maval tract of the Poona district pending the announcement of all the details of the 'voluntary' purchase scheme.

PRICES IN RURAL AREAS

The Council draws attention to the fact that the selling prices of cereal foodgrains in some rural areas are considerably higher than those in Bombay City. In the opinion of the Council, it is objectionable that prices should be higher in rural areas than in big cities where the purchasing power of the population is not generally so low as in villages. This policy of fixing prices at higher levels in villages becomes all the more objectionable on account of the fact that rural areas produce either most or all of their food requirements, while the cities do not produce any food at all.

In other words, the present policy amounts to subsidising the city-dwellers at the cost of the poor inhabitants of rural areas. The Council strongly objects to this policy and urges that prices of staple foodgrains in rural areas should by no circumstances be higher than those in cities, but, on the other hand, they should be fixed at levels lower than in cities.

DOUBLING INDIA'S FOOD PRODUCTION

Sethi's Plea For Intensification Of Irrigation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. D. R. Sethi, Director of Agriculture Production (Food) Government of India, in a broadcast has explained the technological possibilities of Indian agriculture to meet requirements of the country's population by laying emphasis on irrigation, manures, seeds and methods of cultivation.

Estimating 60 million tons of cereals and 12 million of pulses required for the feeding of the country's population, Mr. Sethi, considered whether Indian agriculture in its broader sense could meet these requirements within a measurable period of 15 to 20 years. "The two main means of production," he said, "are land and human labour. So far as land resources are concerned, it is my belief that India has under the growing pressure of her population has nearly reached the maximum potential of land which could be profitably used for crop of fodder production. It is in the direction of securing increased yields per acre of different crops that our hope mainly lies and it is in this direction that energies should be concentrated."

Explaining the means for the achievement of their targets, he said that the intensification of irrigation could increase their production from 50 to 100 per cent and that the application of plant food was calculated to increase the yield of their crops particularly of cereals, sugar and vegetables from 20 to 30 per cent. By the use of increased seeds they could step up the yield of wheat per acre by 75 lbs., the existing yield being 675 lbs. per acre.

Concluding he said "no amount of planning however perfect it may be on paper is going to achieve the targets of production on the present basis of small holdings. A radical change in our system of land tenures and system of holdings is a prerequisite to the large-scale application of results that have been or may be achieved from research work with a view to producing two blades where only one grows at present.—A. P.

AMERICAN DRIVE THROUGH PLAINES OF LUZON

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Jan. 13.

American troops who landed from Lingayen Gulf are still rapidly advancing southwards in Luzon. Advances up to eight miles are reported. The north bank of the Agno river has been reached. Motorised patrols are now 18 to 20 miles from the coast. On the western sector the Americans are past Aguiler eleven miles from the coast. In the centre, Santa Barbara and Mapandan have been taken. Planes struck Japanese surface ships along the west coast of Lingaven gulf destroying more than 50 coastal vessels.

A highlight from MacArthur's communique says: "The enemy as yet is either unable or unwilling seriously to challenge our offensive drive into the central plains of Luzon."—Reuter.

SEWAGRAM Jan. 13.

The Basic Education Conference discussed, it is learnt, the pre-Basic scheme for children below seven years and the post-Basic scheme for children over 14 years of age. The conclusions arrived at may be announced either to-day or to-morrow. By to-morrow evening the conference concludes, when, its decision regarding the schemes discussed so far will be available after acquainting Gandhiji of their nature.—A. P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

HOT SPRINGS, Jan. 13.

Friday's Pacific conference discussions on European dependence brought out a spirited defence of British colonial policy by a member of the United Kingdom delegation. The conference spokesman quoted him as saying:—

"We cannot appreciate criticism from across the Atlantic which assume that we want to perpetuate the colonial system. The British Empire is alive and dynamic and is in favour of all its colonies making progress towards the constitution of self government."

—Reuter.

* * *

The British Press, according to a United Press of India report, is critical of King Peter's unconstitutional and undemocratic action.

The British Press had better stop carefully at Eastern Europe and should, in fact, specifically say so. Else some naive democrats here and there might begin to expect British Press criticisms of undemocratic, unconstitutional, but all sanctified by treaties, privileges and actions of the Princely Order in India.

* * *

Replying to a civic address in Ahmedabad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah gave the assurance that Pakistan meant no ill-will towards any other community.

On the contrary it insists on treating the rest with more than goodwill. For instance, out of a sheer desire to be helpful other communities in Pakistan are to be spared even the bother of saying whether they want it or not.

* * *

"Whether", Mr. Jinnah went on, "we succeed with the co-operation and goodwill of our sister communities or whether we fight alone to the success of Pakistan. . . ."

At this stage, however, we felt giddy and the words began to sort of swim round and round before our eyes, which we instinctly closed.

* * *

On reopening them we had passed on to Mr. Jinnah's views on peace, concord, harmony and unity. "These great things" said Mr. Jinnah "cannot be achieved by one-sided effort."

We agree completely unreservedly and even loudly.

* * *

We also agree that they can only be realised through "justice and fairplay to every section of the people of this country."

But—but—but we do hope no one rushes to the interpretation of justice and fairplay as involving a pre-Pakistan right of general plebiscite.

* * *

By the way, the News Agency concerned must make immediate enquiries in regard to a serious mistake that has crept into the report. Mr. Jinnah is stated to have said "sister communities" instead, as everybody ought to take it for granted, "sister nations."

How did this blunder happen? Was there, by any chance, an attempt at misrepresentation?

* * *

A German commentator reports that on the Vistula "a gigantic battle has mounted to unheard of fury on a front of 40 miles."

The Russians invariably do things on the ground scale.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Self-satisfaction is a good thing not to parade in public.

* * *

There is no rest for the man who does everything his wife tells him to do.

* * *

It isn't so much what others say about you as the way they say it that hurts.

* * *

You can't tell much about a woman by the things that appeal to her sense of humour.

* * *

Most flat dwellers admire the janitor's wife for her ability to boss the janitor.

* * *

When a man marries for money it's equivalent to an admission on his part that he couldn't get it any other way.

CONGRESS, OPEN TO ALL

Maulana Yasin Answers Critics Of Ludhiana Resolutions

LUDHIANA, Jan. 14.

"Doors of the Congress are open to everybody. We have not barred any body from 'membership'", says Maulana Mahomed Yasin, President of the Punjab Congress Workers' Assembly, in the course of a statement on some criticisms on the decisions of the Ludhiana Conference.

"The resolutions we passed in the Conference", says the Maulana, "clearly prove our intention. Through the eighth resolution we have stated a simple fact that while remaining within the Congress the action of those who violate the basic principle of a disciplined body, deserves condemnation. The Congress as a sole political party must have one policy as initiated at the centre and must have only one High Command. In the presence of a number of High Commands of political parties fighting for India's independence under no control the position becomes ridiculous. There cannot be two opinions on the desirability of having one High Command to which we must pledge our unflinching loyalty."—United Press.

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PERSUADE, RATHER THAN COERCE PRINCES

Ignoring Treaties Is Unjust And Impracticable, Says Aney

MIRAJ, Jan. 14

"I am a believer in persuading the Indian States to part with their power in favour of their subjects as also the people of India as a whole rather than coercing them to surrender it", writes Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, in reply to some question put by a Miraj citizen about the affairs in the Indian States.

"It is immaterial", adds Mr. Aney, "whether the coercion comes from the Government, namely, the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, or the people—the subjects of the Native States as well as their sympathisers in British India. In my opinion, the agitation sponsored by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was a mistake and Mahatma Gandhi committed the greatest blunder by taking up a fast in the Rajkot affairs. Fortunately, he has realised his mistake soon but there is not yet any careful attempt made by our leaders to define the attitude towards the native States. It would be easy for India to reach its goal of one united nation with the active co-operation of the aristocratic rulers of the Native States. Their opposition like that of the Muslim will always prove one of the stumbling blocks in our way. It would be better if leaders who take interest in the problems of Native States will concentrate their attention more on developing the spirit of co-operation and take up to constructive work like village uplift and reconstruction of old village communities into self-governing bodies on modern lines, thus making the problem of the Indian States considerably easy of solution."

"UNJUST & IMPRACTICABLE"

Continuing Mr. Aney writes: "I am entirely in favour of one Federal Central Government in which Indian Provinces and the Indian States shall be federating units. In order to achieve this federation it is necessary that the Native States must be induced to join it. If the ruling chiefs are assured that their participation in the federation will not materially impair their position, rights and privileges secured to them under the treaties they will be inclined to consider all such proposals favourably. As a matter of fact, some of the enlightened chiefs who were present at the first Round Table Conference have openly avowed their faith in such federation and their willingness to do all they can to bring it about. But any idea of totally disregarding the treaties and treating them as mere scraps of paper is both unjust and impracticable."—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

January	22.05
March	22.20
May	22.11
July	21.82
Middling Spot	22.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

March	22.20
May	22.14
July	21.86
Middling Spot	21.65

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, Jan. 13.

T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

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ESPIONAGE PLOT AGAINST ALLIES

German Gestapo At Work In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13: An espionage plot against the British, American and Norwegian legations in Stockholm was disclosed at the trial of M. Swede J. Leonnegren, former Stockholm Chief of the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegram Bereau.

M. Loennegren admits giving an official of the German legation the complete dossier of the tree Legations' staffs. He was aided by an official of the Swedish Aliens Department, who is accused of supplying him with names and addresses of Norwegian refugees to assist Germans to take reprisals against their relations in Norway.

The Swedish press and public is becoming increasingly uneasy about the activities of Gestapo agents, who come to Sweden as diplomats and some newspapers are urging the Government to expel all the German diplomats known but not yet proved to be active members of the Gestapo.

German Sabotage And Murder Mission Fails

With United States Forces, Belgium, Jan. 13.

Most of the Germans sent through Allied lines to assassinate Generals and sabotage communications, have been rounded up or neutralized.

Some still manage to sneak through but generally what threatened to be, serious behind the lines diversions is now well under control.

The Germans achieved no success in their assassination missions but one or two caused some confusion behind the lines by posing as military police at road crossings and directing military traffic the wrong way.—Reuter.

Nazi Reprisals For Punishment Of Fr. Collaborationists

LONDON, Jan. 13: The German News Agency announces in a statement by Wilhelmstrasse that the German Government has sentenced to death five followers of Gen. De Gaulle as a reprisal for the punishment given to Franco-German collaborationists in France. The Wilhelmstrasee statement said that the action was taken "in accordance with the memorandum handed to the International Red Cross last December The Reich Government has now drawn the consequences from continued persecution of collaborationists in France." The five sentenced men were tried before an ordinary coeurt. Others belonging to "the same circles" are at present being tried.—Reuter.

War Veterans Take To Crimes?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

G-Men are preparing to combat post-war crime which is already showing its first signs.

In this connection, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that groups of G-Men are being brought back to the headquarters for retraining, with special emphasis being laid on three types of crime which have been causing the most trouble—kidnapping, extortion and bank robberies.

"Kidnappings are on the increase," he said. "We had that situation pretty well under control for a while.

"Already we are beginning to receive reports of bank robberies, some of which have been committed by discharged veterans of the World War II."

Mr. Hoover said that three factors must be faced in consideration of post-war crime: (1) Juvenile delinquency, which is "growing to sizeable proportions"; (2) economic readjustment of war workers; and (3) war veterans who had criminal tendencies before they entered the Armed Servsce and who have now been taught to kill.—United Press of India

SIR S. RANGANADHAN FOR INDIA

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON Jan 12: High Commissioner for India, Sir Samuel Ranganadhan, is leaving for India by air for four months.

Australian Drugs For India

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14.

Australia has accepted an Indian order of 200 tons of Sulphaguanidine to prevent and cure dysentery among troops in Burma and for the civilian population of India.

Sulphaguanidine has revolutionalised the treatment of a certain type of dysentery. It is given to patients as a powder or in tablets.

Australia is also to supply an Indian order, amounting to seven and a half lakhs of rupees, for 1,200 ships anchors and 1,057,000 tubes of catgut.

Australia is now buying from India hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies, covering large quantities of textiles, cottons, made-up garments, jute and hessian.—A. P.

EXPERT ON HIGH DAMS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 13: Mr. John Lucian Savage, the world-famed 65-year American expert on high dams, formerly American Vice-President of International Commission on Large Dams of World Power Conference, has arrived in Lahore on temporary detail to the Punjab Government as consultant on their Bhakra, Balehu, Kalsi and other hydro-electric and irrigation projects. During his one month's stay here, he will prepare his report and make recommendations to the Government. This is his second visit to the Punjab during the past one year.—A. P.

Indian Scientist Describes Homeland's Climatic Conditions

Dr. Nazir Ahmed (centre) of Bombay University, one of the six Indian scientists visiting the United States, is seen here using a map to explain the climatic and other conditions of India to a group of experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the Boltsvill Experimental Station in the eastern state of Maryland.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION

To Continue Indefinitely After War

NEW YORK, Jan. 13: Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt will announce in the near future that they have decided to maintain a Combined Production and Resources Board—an organisation which governs the entire Anglo-American joint production campaign—after the fall of Germany until the end of the Pacific War. Still more important is the proposal to continue the work of the board "indefinitely after the war against Japan."

Economic experts are planning the first stage in the Board's new life. It may continue as now under the jurisdiction of a Joint Production Committee or may be absorbed into a World Security Organisation which is President Roosevelt's most active project, as he prepares for the Big Three Conference. Supporters of the Board's permanent continuance argue that it would prevent surpluses of raw materials and abolish economic competition in overlapping industries in Britain and the United States.—Reuter.

O'KELLY FOR IRISH PRESIDENTSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.

It is generally accepted that Mr. Sean O'Kelly vice-President of the Executive Council and Finance Minister will be Fianna Fail's nominee for the post of president of Ireland following the resignation of Doctor Douglas Hyde O'Kelly has many distinctions that would make him eminently suitable for the presidential office. Like Dr. Hyde, he is a a fluent Irish Speaker with the long record of service to the language movement. He is one of the foundation members of Sinn Fein and worked with Mr. Arthur Griffith on the Sinn Fein daily newspaper. Later he was on staff of what is known as "Mosquito Press". He was a member of the Irish Volunteers from 1913 and served as staff captain during the rising of 1916. He was Irish Republican Representative at Paris at the time of the Peace Conference following 1914-18 war.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF BOMBAY PLAN (PART II)

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON Jan. 12.

The Penguin Press is publishing the second part of the Bombay Plan which is a report of the authors on the problems of distribution and allied questions to be exercised by the State on economic activities which the authors mentioned in paragraph one of their original report.

It is learnt here that the second part is appearing in India on January 17 and although, owing to wartime conditions, simultaneous publication in India and London cannot be arranged, Penguins hope to reduce the gap between the two dates of publication to the absolute minimum.

Investigating Official Arrested

MONGHYR (Bihar), Jan. 12: An interesting development has arisen in the case before District and Sessions Judge, in which S. M. Sinha, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, is being prosecuted for having attempted to kill his wife in a running train. The investigating officer, while on his way to court to give evidence in the case to-day, was arrested by a Magistrate (Mr. S. N. Pandey) who, it is alleged, recovered from the possession of the arrested person a bundle of currency notes duly signed by the Magistrate himself.

After recording the statement of the Public Prosecutor and others, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has referred the matter to the Inspector-General of Police.—A. P.

Illicit Liquor Convictions

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 12: In the court of Mr. G.R. Chaubal, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, Rupaji Yesu, of Kallina, Santa Cruz, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 175, or in default R.I. for one month, for having in his possession, 42 drams of illicit liquor and a working still

Kisan Kambla and Pandoo Kambla, fishermen of Danda, Bandra, who were charged with having 32 drams of illicit liquor and a working still were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 151 each in default R. I. for one month.

Mohamed Izal, of Kurla, who had in his possession 6 drams of illicit liquor and 150 gallons of wash was fined Rs. 175 or in default R. I. for one month.

Vazir Afzulkhan of Santa Cruz, who was arrested on Tuesday with 50 gallons wash in his possession was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or in defaul tR. I. for one month.

Sajuya Mathu, of Wadhaval, Andheri, who was arrested on Tuesday with 3 drams of illicit liquor and 7 gallons of wash was fined Rs. 121 or in default R. I. for one month and Krishna Dhondu of Kurla who had 41 drams of illicit liquor in his possession was sentenced to one month's R. I. not being given the option of a fine as he was too poor to pay.

Charge Of Having Illicit Liquor Fails

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 12: In the court of Mr. G. R. Chaubal, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, Ellis Antone Miranda, who was placed by Sub-Inspector Loveday, of the Central Intelligence Branch, Bombay, on a charge of having in his possession 80 drams of illicit liquor and 9 gallons of wash, was given the benefit of doubt, and acquitted. The Magistrate observing the evidence of prosecution witnesses was contradictory. Mr. K. M. Nargolkar, defended the accused.

Another acquittal in the same court was that of Parvatibai Dasherath, of Versova, who was being prosecuted by Sub-Inspector R. R. Khan, of Northern Preventive Sector, Dadar, for having in her possession 3 gallons of illicit liquor. The accused pleaded that the liquor did not belong to her, and that it was planted in her compound by some one else. The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution witnesses and gave accused the benefit of doubt. Mr. P. M. Rege, defended the accused.

RAID ON PLACE BELIEVED TO BE SATTA DEN

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 12: What appears to be a very carefully planned satta raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector R. K. Girap, of the Bandra Police and his men. They raided an alleged satta den near the Library Junction, on Hill Road, Bandra, and arrested one Karim Adamji. In his possession it is reported, was found Rs. 63 in cash, a bundle of satta slips and marked coins.

BANDRA HOSPITAL M. O.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 12: Dr. B. N. Ambekar, Medical Officer in charge of the Bandra Municipal Hospital, Bandra, has been transferred as Medical Officer of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. Dr. C. U. Joshi, of Ahmedabad is now Medical Officer at Bandra.

Late Mr. V. G. Joshi

POONA, Jan. 13

The first anniversary of the death of Mr. V. G. alias Vasukaka Joshi, proprietor of the Chitra Shala Press was observed under the presidentship of Mr. H V. Tulpule M.L.A

Tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased by Mr. N. V Gadgil president Maharastra P.C.C. Prof. D. V Potdar. Mr. D. V Divekar and Mr. K. G. Limaye.

Mr. T R. Deogirikar, the editor of the "Chitra-Maya Jagat", gave information of the public trust which Mr. Joshi has created of his whole property.

A special number of the Chitra-Maya Jagat, in memory of late Mr. Vasukaka was brought out on this occasion.

HOW FOOD STORES WORK IN CITY

The different process which are involved in feeding Bombay's population which is more than 20 lakhs were witnessed by a group of journalists, who accompanied Mr. M. B. Ghatge, Deputy Food Controller, and Mr. G. G. Gokhale, Public Relations Officer, Government of Bombay, on a tour of various food store establishments on Friday morning.

At a Press Conference, Mr. N. M. Wagle, Food Controller, explained the procedure adopted in cleaning, weighing and storing food grain.

The journalists visited three godowns situated at Ryan Market, Sewri and the Spring Mills Godowns respectively. The number of men employed here is about 2,000, working on an average of Rs. 80 a month. The work is tedious and includes the elimination of stones, glass pieces and even nails from the grains, thorough cleaning, the separation of different types of grains and reweighing and refilling in bags.

The grains are then finally divided into four broad groups: fit for human consumption; fit only for animals; fit for industrial purposes only and finally waste.

Export Facilities For Samta Teak

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANU, Jan. 13.

Timber Merchants at Samta were almost at their wit's end, due to the unavailability of export facilities. Though The Samta Bunder opened as early as in October, country crafts were not visible at Samta even in December. The result was that all the sales of timber were at standstill and not a piece was sold. The timber merchants, who have invested huge sums of money in this trade, had almost become panicky. This anxiety of theirs was allayed when as many as 60 to 70 country crafts made their appearance in the bunder. The sales have now commenced in right earnest.

ONE MORE ADIWASI ASHRAM?

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Jan. 11: The Adiwasi Mandal intends to start one more Ashram for the benefit of the Adiwasis in the Dahanu Taluka. The Ashram will be started at Kasa, a village 15 miles of Dahanu Road railway station. This village is on the Dahanu-Jawhar Road.

Popularising Economics Through Urdu

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13: Dr. Abdul Huq invited fifteen economists at a meeting when discussion centred round steps to be taken to popularise economics through Urdu. It was decided to arrange lectures in Urdu by economists, to publish anthologies of extracts from writings of experts on selct topics and to bring out a monthly entitled "Maushiat." It was also decided to appoint a committee of nine economists to implement this programme.—Orient Press.

Hydari For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Government of India has allotted definite quotas for export of cotton piecegoods to various countries in the Middle East, Africa and to India's neighbours. Exportable piecegoods are fixed at 600 million yards, out of which exports being arranged to Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Portugese Africa and Ceylon. As already reported, all exportable piecegoods are to be specially marked as such and bear prices.

Sir Akbar Hydari is leaving for Bombay in connection with meetings of the Textile Board.

Covers Of Books Made Of Newsprint

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

A Press Note says: Publishers who have been allotted newsprint for the printing and publication of textbooks may use for the covers of these books cover paper or board in addition to newsprint. The quantity of cover paper or board so used will not be debited to the quantity admissible to the publishers or to the printers concerned under the provisions of the Paper Control (Economy) Order 1944. The quantity should, however, be shown separately in the quarterly returns.—A. P.

TWO BRITISH EDUCATIONISTS FOR INDIA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.—The Government of India, it is understood, invited two eminent British educationists to visit India towards the end of this month, viz, Sir Walter Moberly, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain and former Vice-Chancellor of the Manchester University, and Sir Cyril Norwood, President of the St. John College, Oxford. They will visit the Calcutta University duuring their stay in India. —United Press.

EDITOR FINED

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Mr. T. S. Chocklaingam, Editor, Printer and Publisher, of the "Dinahari", a Tamil Daily, was convicted and sentenced today by Mr. S. Osman Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on each of the two counts for the contravention of the Newsprints Control Order 1942, clause five (1) The charge was that the paper published 28 pages in the week ending June 26 1944 and 32 pages in the week ending July 4, 1944 instead of the weekly quota of 26 pages.—A. P.

COLOMBO, Jan. 12.—It is officially stated that Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton who left Colombo on Tuesday is taking up a new appointment no arrival in England.

COTTON CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Area Decrease 32-5 Per Cent.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1944-45.

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1942-43 the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represent some 24.2 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India. This is, however, exclusive of Baroda State which on an average occupies about 3.6 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in this report relate to the varieties of Cotton grown in the Bombay Province only Estimates for the whole crop in India is available in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal and also issued separately in a leaflet form.

(3) The figures for 1944-45 shown in this forecast relate to the Cotton crop sown between June and July 1944 in the case of the early varieties and to the Cotton crop sown in July/October 1944 in the case of the late varieties.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1944)

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported and estimated under early and late varieties of cotton 1,362 thousand acres in British Districts and 747 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 2,109 thousand acres. 32.5 and 54.3 per cent respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average same date Decrease in area chiefly due to "Grow More Food Crops" Campaign and application "Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act."

Classified by varieties, total area 2,109 thousand acres distributed among different varieties Khandesh Oomras 414 thousand, Khandesh Banlila 65 thousand, Barsi-Nagar Oomras 12 thousand, Broach 216 thousand, Curti 182 thousand, Gujara Dholleras 137 thousand, Gujarat Short Staple 13 thousand, Kathiawar Dholleras 345 thousand, Kathiawar short Staple 151 thousand, Cutch Dholleras 19 thousand, Kumta and Upland 465 thousand and Bijapur-Bagalkot Jowari 100 thousand acres. Since submission of the last report crop development generally satisfactory due to break in rains in Gujaras and Deccan where season will be rather late Elsewhere satisfactory Crop in flowering stage and free from any pest or disease.

Bhole On Bilaspur Conference Decision

Presiding over a general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha held at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, Rao Bahadur S. K Bhole explained the implications of the resolutions passed at the Bilaspur Conference.

The resolution was the outcome of the advent of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as President of the Hindu Mahasabha at Bilaspur and related a subject of paramount importance occasioned by a political crisis and failure of Gandhi-Jinnah Talks.

Mr. K. H. Dumdere, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha in the course of his speech opposing the Pakistan scheme as bereft of any sense of propoaition said that Mahasabha could not be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindus, if it was a party to any proposal which involved the political partition of India.

Hyderabad Fund For International Relief

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 11.

The Working Committee of the Hyderabad Purposes Fund placed a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 at the disposal of the Viceroy, when His Excellency was in Hyderabad recently, to be used at his discretion for purposes of international relief.

It is now learnt that the amount is being sent by His Excellency to the Joint Relief Commission of the International League of the Red Cross Societies, Geneva for relief of people in the devastated areas of Europe.

The Working Committee also donated Rs. 2,000 for the benefit of Indian gunners at the field artillery training centre at Muttra, many of whom are Mahrattas and Telingas from the Nizam's Dominions.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD MILLS & PRODUCTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

In an interview a leading member of the Maskati Mahajan declared that there will be 16 less production of cloth due to six days' stoppage of textile mills monthly. Production of Ahmedabad mills is 80,000 bales. Therefore production will be less by 5,000 bales. He further declared that if coal in sufficient stock will not be available during the next month, it will seriously affect cloth production.

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THE LITTLE GOOF WOULDN'T ANSWER ME! HE MUST BE A DEAF-MUTE!
HEY, MISTER! COME BACK!
IT'LL TAKE ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES!
WHY THE HECK DIDN'T YOU TELL ME THAT WHEN I ASKED YOU?
HOW THE HECK DID I KNOW HOW FAST YOU WALK?

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MATRIMONIAL

Wanted well educated persons, having good income and position for smart, beautiful Graduate girls. Apply Box No. 7048, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an educated match for a well cut, beautiful Brahmin girl of 20 studying in B.A. Father Ex-Gazetted Officer now Managing Director of large concerns. Only those who are well placed and belong to High family need apply. Saraswat and Gujrathi preferred. Box No. 7045, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted fresh Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders on long service. Also wanted experienced workshop foreman. Apply with details or see personally. The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 1729

Wanted—a qualified Accountant-Cashier, G.D.A. preferred, for a large commercial concern. Apply stating salary required, to Box No. 7037 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Salesman experienced in colours, chemicals and millstores. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating full particulars of practical experience, age, etc., to Box No. 1681, The "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, LL.Bs. Undergraduates & Matriculates for Trade Union and social work. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous experience. For details, ask for Prospectus enclosing two Annas postal stamps: Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. 1732

Wanted M.B.B.S. or an experienced L.C.P.S. to work as Hospital Assistant in Gujerat State Service, pensionable. No private practice allowed. Applicant requested mentioning minimum starting pay and stating age, nationality, languages known and experience attaching copies of testimonials and as to when he would join at the earliest. Apply Box No. 7011, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Marine Head Clerk for the Bombay Branch of a well established Insurance Company. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1720. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted energetic ladies and gentlemen to push sale of Herbatone, the infallible cure for malaria, and other R. C.'s medical products on salary and commission. Apply to De Bratt & Co., 14, Hare Street, Calcutta. Applications will be received till 30-1-45. 1712

Wanted Shorthand Experienced Typist, able to handle independent correspondence. Apply Suleman & Co., 27, Kolsha Mohalla, Pydhoni. 7032

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p. m.

Applications are invited for the post of Sanitary Inspectors for M.E.S. Cooly Camp, Kalyan. None need apply who is not a qualified Sanitary Inspector. Pay Rs. 60 to 80 plus usual dearness allowance. Applications must reach the Garrison Engineer, Kalyan on or before 20th of January, 1945. Selected candidates will join at their own expenses. (1669)

Wanted three Blacksmith Shop Foremen on a salary not exceeding Rs 150/- per month, according to qualifications Candidates should have had a good general education as well as technical qualifications. Must have atleast seven years" experience of forging light and heavy steels. Must also be able to read drawings and prepare sketches as well as to organise and control labour. Knowledge of maintaining and operating large steel hammers and power presses essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Works Manager, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur. 1640

SITUATION WANTED

A young Doctor, trained as T. B. Specialist, at present Medical Superintendent of a Sanatorium, seeks employment in any Tuberculosis Hospital, Sanatorium or Clinic Communicate with Box No. 7058, "Bombay Chronicle"

TO BE LET

Offices, Showrooms, Shops, Godowns, Factory (Power), Rooms. Bharat House Agency, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 7020

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Danton 12 hours Shorthand. Only 6 Easy Lessons. Details Free:— Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans) Post Box 43 Delhi. 1599

MEDICAL ADLETS

Slimming Ailments, treated, Electrically, Medically. Massage, and Hair treatment, given, Nurse available for sponges, etc., from 9 to 12 Appointment 22579. 6987

For strength, energy and vitality start taking Sat-Isabgol (natural food product). Relieves chronic Constipation Piles and dysentery. Wanted Stockists and Canvassing Agents. Apply M. V. Chari & Co., Poonawadi, Vincent Road, Dadar. 7053

Esty Brand products cover over 50 varieties of tablets manufactured according to B.P. and other official formulas. Tablets Limited., Madras. Bombay Office:—11, Western India House, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay. 1643

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invited tenders for Cutting, Sewing and Making complete in every respect Uniform Clothing etc. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 6th February 1945 at 3 P. M. (N. S. T.).

(1733)

NOTICE
UJJAIN SINGHAST FAIR
BANNED

IN THE INTEREST of the intending pilgrims it is hereby announced that considering the shortage of foodstuffs and difficulties in transport due to wartime Gwalior Government has banned the holding of the Singhast Fair, Ujjain, the first and second phases of which were to take place from September to November this year and from March to June 1945 respectively.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the Daily Newspapers, printed and published in the City of Bombay, for the publication of Municipal Advertisements, Notifications, etc., including those of the Schools Committee, during the year ending 28th February, 1946.

The sealed envelopes should be superscribed "Tender for publishing Advertisements, Notifications, etc." They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P. M. (B.T.) on Friday, the 26th January 1945, together with a deposit of Rs. 100|-. A copy of the auditors' latest certificate, with regard to the circulation of the paper, must accompany the tender.

The tender forms, showing the conditions of the contract, can be had on payment of Re. 1|- per set (of two copies) from the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January, 1945.

N.B.—Tenders must be brought duly sealed to the Municipal Office and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office as directed above. Tenderers shall not be allowed to fill in or seal their tenders at the Chief Accountant's or any other Municipal Office.

(1734)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch.)
NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of—

(1) Construction of a 36" diameter sewer in Tulsi Pipe Line Road from the proposed pumping station at Fergusson Road to 42" sewer in Haines Road, and

(2) Constructing 20' footway in extension of the present Kelewadi Lane upto Queen's Road with 9" and 12" sewer and storm water drain respectively

will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on Wednesday the 24th January, 1945

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees five each to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be brought duly sealed to the Municipal office and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office as directed above. Tenderers shall not be allowed to fill in or seal their tenders at the Chief Accountant's or any other office.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 12th January 1945.

1736

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents or wholesale dealers. The Siva Sankar Button Mfg. Co. 12, Captain Bazar Road, Dacca (Bengal.) 7025

PLOTS FOR SALE

Poona:—Building Sites with shopping area, within Municipal limits on Karve Road, Poona 4. Annas 12 and above per square foot. Inquire: Koshti 20, P.Y.C. Gymkhana, Poona 4. 7046

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Silk power-looms in working order. Correspond with the Rajputana Silk Mills, Jaipur (Rajputana). (6925)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale an old English two horse power Electric Motor. We require a second-hand portable typewriter Kulfivala. Hanuman Building, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Small stock of high class Cocoa Powder is available for immediate disposal. For rates write to Box No. 1706, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED COMPOUNDERS

On Rs. 50-5-60 with free single quarters and rations, for appointment in the Bombay Civil Labour Units. Liability duty in India, but ordinarily candidates will not be sent out of Bombay Province. Apply to Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Bombay 1, stating age, qualification and experience, etc.

1738

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Supply,
Office of the Director of Munitions Production, Bombay.
TENDER NOTICE

THE DIRECTOR, Munitions Production, Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites quotations against Tender No. MBP/13533/P3 to reach him on 22nd January, 1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 2 per set (not refundable) to be paid in cash by money order, or India Postal Order (quoting Tender No., full name and address of the remitter) for HAMMERS AND MAULS HAMMERS. (Carpenters', Engineers' Shoemakers' Chipping, revetting, etc.)

Applicants not already on approved list of Supply Department contractors must give their Banker's reference on application for Tender form

1737

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the Stationery and Drawing and Surveying Materials required for the various Municipal Departments, during the year ending 28th February, 1946.

The tenders should be superscribed as "Tender for the supply of stationery, drawing and surveying materials." They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, NOT LATER THAN 1 P.M. (B.T.) ON WEDNESDAY 31ST JANUARY 1945, TOGETHER WITH THE DEPOSIT PRESCRIBED FOR EACH SCHEDULE, ALONG WITH SAMPLES. Full description, as regards weight, measurement and make of the samples submitted, should be given, if they do not correspond to those mentioned in the schedules.

The tenders for each schedule will as far as possible, be considered as a whole; but the Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to split them up, if he thinks it necessary to do so.

Printed forms of tenders and the conditions of contract can be had, on payment of Rs. 1-8-0 for a set of two copies, from the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Tenders which are not BROUGHT in sealed covers, will NOT be accepted, nor will those submitted without samples be considered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January, 1945.

N.B.—Tenders must be brought duly sealed to the Municipal Office and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office as directed above. Tenderers shall not be allowed to fill in or seal their tenders at the Chief Accountant's or any other Municipal Office.

1735

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATANJI HORMUSJI COOPER, ARDESHIR HORMUSJI COOPER, JAMSHEDJI HORMUSJI COOPER, NOWROJI HORMUSJI COOPER, RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI COOPER and JEHANGIR HORMUSJI COOPER have contracted to sell the property described below to our client free from all encumbrances. All persons having any claims whatever against the said property are required to communicate the same to the undersigned at Nos. 41|45 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of land situate at Colaba containing by admeasurement 2550 Square Yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land adjoining the above containing by admeasurement 1383 Square Yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Windy Hall" and "Morfa House" bearing New Survey No. 9674 Cadastral Survey No. 38 of Colaba Division and Municipal A Ward No. 217 (1) & (2) Street No. 168 Lower Colaba Road and 92A Colaba Road and bounded on North East partly by properties bearing Cadastral Survey No. 39 and partly by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 41 on the South East by the Middle Colaba Road on the South-West by Government vacant land and on the North-West by the seashore of the Back Bay.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1945.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH
HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

1740

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on Friday, the 26th January 1945 for the supply of about 6000/7000 pairs of chappals required for the use of the Bombay City Police Force during the year 1945. Tenders should be superscribed as "Tender for the supply of Chappals" and the rates submitted must remain open till 1st March 1945. A sample of the required chappals can be seen at the Head Police Office (Accounts Branch) Bombay No. 1 wherefrom further information in this connection can also be obtained.

R. N. NAYAMPALLI,
Dy.,
for Commissioner of Police

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1945.

1745

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
EXCURSION VISITS TO ELEPHANTA AND OTHER HARBOUR PORTS.

THE PASSENGER public are hereby informed that not more than 25 tickets at a time will be issued at our Ferry Wharf Booking Office to the parties visiting Elephanta and other Harbour Ports for excursion.

(1746)

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

HIGHLY ARTISTICALLY MADE SOLID TEAK FURNITURE MARBLE BRONZE & TERRA COTTA FIGURES, BIG VASES, FLOWER POTS WITH STANDS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated 1st August, 1913, Executed by the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, M|s BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction today (Monday), the 15th January 1945 at 3 p. m. (N. S. T.) at their Sale Rooms the abovementioned Furniture made by Benjamin and other well-known makers and numerous other articles.

On view from 11-30.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTISHAH CHAWL AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET NEAR EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

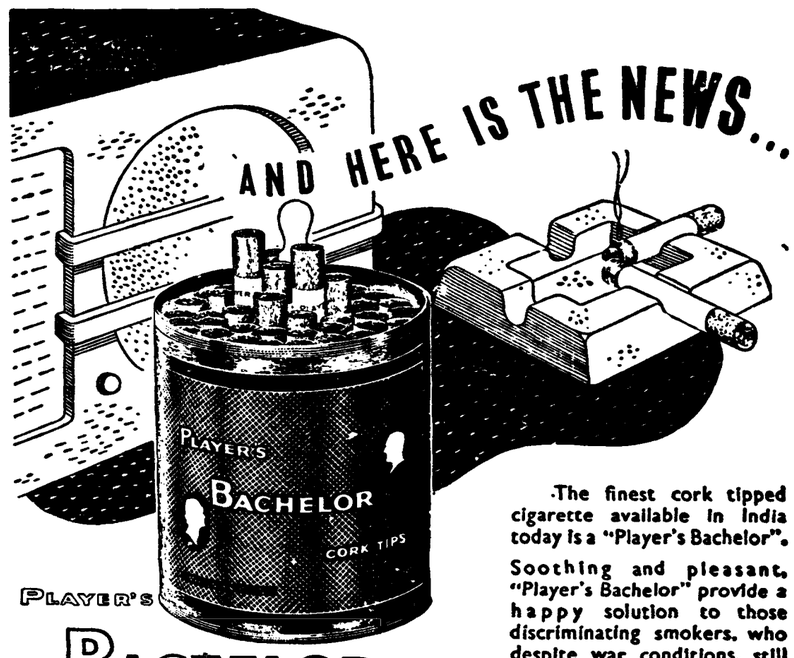
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Seth Narsidas Jayakissondas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p. m. (N. S. T.) sell by Public Auction on Lot No. 1 Premises the following properties:

Lot No. 1—Government freehold land with building at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 298 sq yds. bearing Municipal Street No. 36 to 40, 32|34, 28|30, 24|26 and bounded on the north by Shaikh Memon Street, West by property of Bansilal Abirchand, South by common sweeper's passage and East by private passage belonging to Lot Nos, 1 and 2 and lot No. 2. on the same day at 4-30 p. m. (N. S. T.).

Lot No. 2—Government freehold land with building at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 508 sq. yds. bearing Municipal Street No. 6|8 and bounded on the North by common sweeper's passage, and lot No. 1, West by property of Bansilal Abirchand and East India Cotton Association, South by property of Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, and East by private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the above mentioned solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

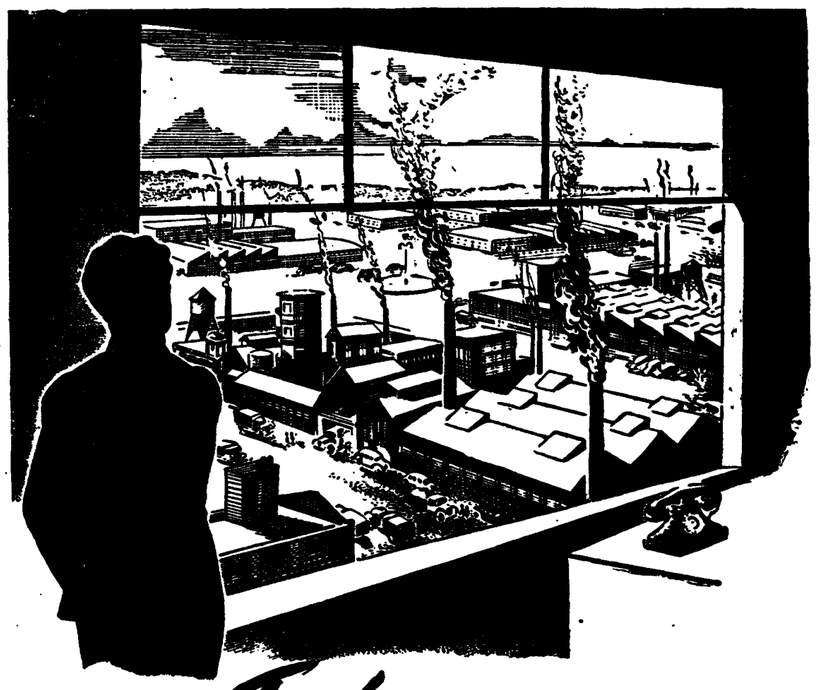


PLAYER'S BACHELOR CORK TIPS

The finest cork tipped cigarette available in India today is a "Player's Bachelor".

Soothing and pleasant, "Player's Bachelor" provide a happy solution to those discriminating smokers, who despite war conditions, still seek a cork tipped cigarette of delightful blend and coolness.

BC/21



Today...

with the beginning of the New Year 1945, the Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Pioneer Manufacturers of Basic Chemicals in India, have pleasure in announcing a new line of manufacture of Fine Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations for Therapeutic use, Vaccines, Injectible Ampoules of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., offer the new products with the same spirit, skill, experience and resourcefulness, which, they have employed in the manufacture of Basic Chemicals already.

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Managing Agents: SESHASAYEE BROTHERS LTD., TRICHINOPOLY

FAS/31/21

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THE ALLIED INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTORS. LTD.,
120, Armenian Street, G. T. MADRAS.

Distributors for Bombay Presidency:—
THE NEW ERA AGENCIES. LTD., United India Buildings,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road. Fort, Bombay.

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